

# HERITAGE<sup>®</sup>

U.S. COIN AUCTION  
MARCH 17-18, 2021 | DALLAS



DONALD G.  
PARTRICK  
COLLECTION

EXTRAORDINARY  
COLONIAL COINAGE  
FEATURING  
NEW JERSEY COPPERS







Front Cover Lot: 15105

Inside Front Cover Lot: 15023

Inside Back Cover Lot: 15017

Back Cover Lot: 15019

# Donald G. Partrick Collection of Extraordinary Colonial Coinage Featuring New Jersey Coppers

## March 17-18, 2021 | Dallas

Heritage Auctions  
2801 W. Airport Freeway | Dallas, TX 75261-4127  
(NW Corner of Airport Freeway & Valley View Lane)

FLOOR Session 1 (\*see note below)  
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Wednesday, March 17 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 15001–15193

ONLINE ONLY Session 2  
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Thursday, March 18 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 15194–15510

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By appointment only. Contact Matthew Tinsley at 214-409-1779 or MatthewT@HA.com

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1787 New Jersey Copper, Maris 62.5-r  
The Extraordinary WM Above Plow Type  
The Only Known Example



Lot 15105



# HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

The Donald G. Partrick Collection of Extraordinary Colonial Coinage Featuring New Jersey Coppers promises to strike a chord with specialists across every colonial collecting interest. Divided into robust Signature and Internet sessions, the sale includes 510 total lots—nearly 200 magnificent pieces in the live Signature Session, complemented by over 300 impressive lots poised for enthusiastic competition in the Internet Only session. The sale will be held at Heritage Auctions in Dallas on March 17 and March 18, 2021.

New Jersey coppers headline the auction. Donald G. Partrick sought out examples from the pre-federal issues (Mark Newby's St. Patrick farthings and halfpennies), as well as from the post-colonial coppers issued by Thomas Goadsby, Albion Cox, and Walter Mould as authorized by the New Jersey General Assembly. Many of the most desirable varieties are featured throughout the Signature and Internet sessions. Some of these exceptional coppers have not seen public offering for more than 40 years.

Numerous other colonials are included in the auction. An important group of 53 Indian Peace medals includes both American and Canadian examples. Coinage authorized by British royal patent includes American Plantation tokens, William Wood's Hibernia issues, and Virginia halfpennies. Additionally, a large selection of French New World issues appears in both auction sessions. Colonial speculative issues, tokens, and patterns are also represented: Nova Constellatio coppers, Immune Columbia pieces, Castorland medals, London and Carolina Elephant tokens, Voce Populi coins, and Confederatio pieces are sure to attract many bids. Washingtonia and private post-colonial tokens add to the wide variety in the sale.

Below are some of the many highlights:

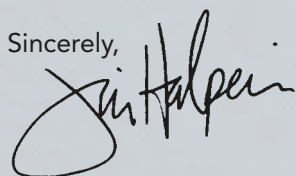
- (Circa 1663-1672) Small Size St. Patrick, the unique gold impression, NGC Details
- 1670-A French Colonies 15 Sols, extremely rare denomination from the Edict of February 19, 1670, VF30 NGC
- 1786 New York copper, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, Small Head, Bridges New York and Washington issues, AU58 NGC
- 1786 Immune Columbia copper, New Jersey Shield, Maris 3-c, Zabriskie and Norweb example, XF40 NGC
- (1786) New Jersey copper, Maris 4-c, Washington and Shield landmark rarity, VF25 NGC
- 1786 New Jersey copper, No Coulter, Maris 10-h, the finest known, MS60 Brown NGC
- 1786 New Jersey copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 24-i, finest of three known and the discovery coin, VF30 NGC
- 1787 New Jersey copper, WM Above Plow, Maris 62.5-r, W-5360, Unique, Fine 15 NGC
- (1800) Washington Funeral Medal in gold, GW inscribed on the Funeral Urn, NGC Details

As witnessed by the record-setting PARTRICK PLATINUM! offering during Heritage's 2021 FUN event, the Donald G. Partrick coins continue to amaze and inspire strong bids. U.S. colonial enthusiasts and New Jersey copper specialists will be watching the sale closely and bidding energetically to acquire some of the most remarkable New Jersey coppers and other select colonial coins to be offered in recent memory.

Bid from the comfort and safety of your own home, anywhere in the world—by personal computer, tablet, or phone, as well as by mail and fax. The complete collection can be viewed online at [www.HA.com/Partrick](http://www.HA.com/Partrick).

As always, we wish the very best for you and yours, and welcome your participation in this premier event.

Sincerely,



Jim Halperin  
Co-Chairman of the Board



# A Historic Offering

## The Donald G. Partrick Collection

### A Foreword and Appreciation

Like many of the great collectors—Stickney, Garrett, Parmelee, Newman, to name a few—Donald G. Partrick was engaged in a thriving business while he pursued his numismatic avocation. Busy seven days a week with his development and construction company, Don decided he needed a diversion. Also, like many numismatic luminaries, Don had a love of history.

As a resident of Huntington, New York, a community dating back to the 1600s, Don would have been familiar with his town's Revolutionary War landmarks, such as the Arsenal and the monument to Nathan Hale. During the occupation of Long Island, Hale, a captain in the 19th Regiment of the Continental Army, volunteered to spy on the British and made his way to Huntington Bay. Prior to his execution by hanging, Hale was reputed to have uttered the famous words, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

When Don decided that he would collect coins, focusing on American numismatics was natural. Ever the businessman, he satisfied his interest in history while also seizing the opportunity presented by the relatively low price of coins at the time. Don concentrated his attention on colonials and early American and Federal issues. By 1966, his hobby had become a more serious endeavor, and he began to seek out an advisor. When he met Jon Hanson at the GENA convention that year, Don knew he had found a kindred spirit—someone who shared his enthusiasm, had the knowledge to guide him, and understood what constituted a fair deal.

Late in 1973, Don changed his collecting strategy and sold all his Federal issues except for the half cents. Decades later, he experienced some seller's remorse; however, with Jon Hanson's counsel, Don built one of the finest colonial collections to date. His world-class New Jersey grouping is a jewel within that assemblage. As such, the treasures offered here may not reappear at auction for decades.

This catalog is filled with a stunning array of historical coins, medals, and tokens. We invite you to view and bid upon these exceptional offerings.

Maureen and Stuart Levine  
Catalog Editors  
March 2021

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We would like to express our appreciation to the following:

Heritage Catalogers: Mark Borckardt, Brian Koller, Jacob Lipson, John Sculley, David Stone, and Zeke Wischer

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Session One

Wednesday, March 17, 2021

**DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION**  
EXTRAORDINARY COLONIAL COINAGE  
FEATURING NEW JERSEY COPPERS





**(1663-1672) Small Silver St. Patrick, XF40  
Possibly Unique Martin 1c.9-Da.10**

**15001** (C. 1663-1672) Small Size St. Patrick, Silver XF40 NGC. W-11520, Martin 1c.9-Da.10, R.8. 82.6 grains. Sydney F. Martin recorded 41 small size silver pieces in his detailed 2018 reference, *Saint Patrick Coinage*. Although he rated this variety as "URS-2" or R.8, suggesting two examples are known, the present piece is the only 1c.9-Da.10 that he specifically identified. His reference notes a dozen different die varieties that are known in silver. Four of those appear in the present offering of five silver St. Patrick coins from the Donald G. Partrick Collection, which expands our Permanent Auction Archives from seven silver pieces to 12. This is the only appearance of the present variety in our archives, and no similar examples from these dies appear in the Stack's Bowers online archives. An exceptional example, this small silver St. Patrick piece has pleasing blue-gray surfaces with splashes of golden-brown toning on the high points. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker; James Kelly (8/1951), lot 587c; Donald G. Partrick.. NGC ID# 2U3S, PCGS# 45



**(1663-1672) Small Silver St. Patrick, AU58  
Probably the Finest of Three Known  
Martin 1c.18-Ba.17**

**15002** (C. 1663-1672) Small Size St. Patrick, Silver AU58 NGC. W-11520, Martin 1c.18-Ba.17, High R.7. 103.2 grains. These small silver St. Patrick coins are traditionally called farthings if they are struck in copper, or shillings if they are struck in silver. The five silver pieces from the Donald G. Partrick Collection presented in this sale comprise the largest single offering of silver examples in any auction. The Garrett Collection had two in silver, the Norweb Collection had four, John J. Ford, Jr. acquired three in silver, and two appeared in the Ted Craigie sale. Two silver examples of this variety were recorded in Richard Picker's files on the series, although he did not include the present piece that he sold to the Norweb family. This lovely blue-steel example has pristine surfaces and considerable luster. Here is an important opportunity to acquire this extremely rare die marriage. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker (12/15/1954); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2382; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 2U3S, PCGS# 45



**(1663-1672) Small Silver St. Patrick, Fine 15  
Nimbus Variety, Martin 1c.35-Ab.1**

**15003** (C. 1663-1672) Small Size St. Patrick, Nimbus, Silver Fine 15 NGC. W-11520, Martin 1c.35-Ab.1, High R.7. 89.4 grains. A nimbus, defined as a luminous cloud or a halo surrounding a supernatural being, appears at either side of St. Patrick's miter. Perhaps four or five examples of this die variety are known, all in silver. Richard Picker recorded three pieces in his research files that are summarized in Sydney Martin's reference. He identified one example in the Garrett Collection, and two in the Roper Collection. The two Roper entries had the same weight and the same grade. This piece shows extensive wear, suggesting a considerable time in circulation. Although none were reported in silver, several of the small size St. Patrick coins have been found by metal detector enthusiasts and archeologists in the Western New Jersey region. The pleasing pewter-gray surfaces exhibit dark steel-gray toning at the peripheries. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (*Stack's*, 12/1983), lot 57; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2U3S, PCGS# 45



**(1663-1672) Small Silver St. Patrick, AU55  
High-Grade Martin 1d.1-Ba.11 Die Pairing**

**15004** (C. 1663-1672) Small Size St. Patrick, Silver AU55 NGC. W-11520, Martin 1d.1-Ba.11, High R.6. 99.0 grains. Less than 20 examples of this die pairing are believed to exist in silver. Donald G. Partrick acquired two examples of this variety from the Norweb Collection. Hints of gold toning accompany delicate blue centers within a frame of antique silver-gray that shows splashes of rose. A lovely example that retains nearly full luster. The obverse striking is shifted a bit to the right while the reverse is well centered.

Two references provide valuable information about the St. Patrick coinage. Oliver D. Hoover edited *Mark Newby's St. Patrick Coinage* for the American Numismatic Society in 2006. Sydney F. Martin authored *Saint Patrick Coinage (for Ireland and New Jersey)*, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club in 2018. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (5/23/1963); Norweb Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/1988), lot 2383; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2U3S, PCGS# 45





**(1663-1672) Small Silver St. Patrick Farthing  
XF40, Martin 1d.1-Ba.11  
From the Norweb Collection**

**15005** (C. 1663-1672) Small Size St. Patrick Farthing, Silver XF40 NGC. W-11520, Martin 1d.1-Ba.11, High R.6. 103.0 grains. This example was purchased from "Douglas" per the Norweb catalog. Douglas was almost certainly the New Jersey building contractor and numismatist Damon Greenleaf Douglas (1898-1974). Slightly off-center with a wide upper border on both sides; however, the imperfect centering affects only the lower border details. This piece exhibits pleasing silver-gray surfaces with wisps of gold and pale blue toning.

Philip Mossman discussed the denominations of the St. Patrick coinage in Mark Newby's *St. Patrick Coinage*. Mossman reviewed four opinions about the origins of the silver pieces that suggest they were medals, currency coins (shillings), models or proofs for the copper issues, or later restrikes from original dies. Mossman opined that they were too heavy to circulate as shillings, were struck about the same time as the copper pieces, and may have been presentation pieces. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Douglas (3/24/1933); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2384; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2U3S, PCGS# 45









## Undated (1663-1672) St. Patrick 'Guinea,' AU Details The Unique Gold Impression, Martin 1a.2-Ba.14

**15006 (C. 1663-1672) Small Size St. Patrick, Gold—Scratched—NGC Details. AU. W-11530, Martin 1a.2-Ba.14, Unique.** 184.9 grains. This example with a provenance dating to the late 1700s is the only genuine gold St. Patrick coin known today. It is the piece that appeared in the June 1909 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sale of the Rashleigh Collection that passed from Philip Rashleigh of Menabilly in the late 18th century to his great nephew, Jonathan Rashleigh, and to his son, Evelyn William Rashleigh. Plated in the 1909 Rashleigh catalog with the scrape across the cathedral visible in that appearance.

A second gold example was offered in the Norweb sale in 1988. That plain-edge piece was from the same dies as silver examples that Eric P. Newman identified as counterfeit in his article, "A Snake Breeds a St. Patrick Farthing," that appeared in *The Numismatist* of May 1962. The Norweb gold counterfeit failed to sell.

The 63-volume British *Dictionary of National Biography* included information about Philip Rashleigh (1729-1811) who was described as an antiquary and the eldest son of Jonathan Rashleigh and his wife, Mary, the daughter of Sir William Clayton of Marden in Surrey. Philip Rashleigh was born in London on December 28, 1729, and completed his studies at New College in Oxford when he was just 19 years old. However, he left the school without taking a degree. Rashleigh married his first cousin, Jane Pole (1720-1795). They had no children, and after Rashleigh died on June 26, 1811, his estate passed to his nephew, Jonathan Rashleigh. While notable here for his numismatic interests and collections, Rashleigh also assembled a remarkable collection of minerals.

Opinions about the St. Patrick pieces are varied. Some consider the series to be an important part of New Jersey colonial history, while others discount that possibility. However, the discovery of many small size pieces (examples were struck in two different sizes, historically called farthings and halfpennies) in excavations and as metal detecting finds in New Jersey suggest that these coins circulated there in the late 17th century up to the early 19th century, and are rightfully included among American colonial coins. They were also mentioned in New Jersey legislation passed in 1682, further solidifying their place among American colonial coinage. Others who suggest that these are not part of American coinage point to the inscriptions that have no relationship to New Jersey, the fact that they circulated at other locales, notably Dublin. Clearly the inscriptions and designs have an Irish theme.

Mark Newby was an English Quaker and Dublin merchant who emigrated to West Jersey to escape religious persecution. Prior to his embarkation, Newby acquired a large quantity of the St. Patrick coins and brought them with him on his voyage. The life of Mark Newby as it is known today is based on fact, fiction, and numismatic tradition. He was the son of Ralph and Dorothy Newby, born at Northumberland, England, on February 25, 1638. Little is known of his early life although it is thought that he converted to Quakerism in the 1650s. Newby moved to Ireland in the early 1660s, and married Elizabeth Welsh in 1663. Just over a decade later, following the deaths of Elizabeth and their children, Newby remarried Hannah Holmes and they had a daughter named Rachel. The family eventually made their way to Western New Jersey, known as West Jersey at the time. Soon after they relocated, Mark Newby passed away in late 1682 or in 1683.

This unique St. Patrick's gold piece exhibits brilliant yellow surfaces with subtle peripheral rose toning on each side. The surfaces are generally pleasing, despite the aforementioned scrape across the cathedral. Although some weakness is evident on the high points of the design, the overall appearance of this well-made example is excellent. It is likely a special presentation piece produced at about the same time as all of the copper and silver examples. This is an extraordinary opportunity for the advanced colonial collector or New Jersey history enthusiast. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Rashleigh Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 6/1909), lot 1126; Virgil M. Brand; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Wayte Raymond; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 8/1976), unsold; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 1/2005), lot 2; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. Although the Ford catalog states that this piece passed from the Green Estate to F.C.C. Boyd via Wayte Raymond on June 20, 1933, Green was still living at that time.*



**1670-A French Colonies 15 Sols, VF30**  
**Edict of February 19, 1670 Coinage Issue**  
**Extremely Rare Denomination**  
**Martin 1.2-B.1**

**15007** 1670-A French Colonies 15 Sols, W-11610, Martin 1.2-B.1, VF30 NGC. The Edict of February 19, 1670, authorized coinage for Nouvelle France or "New France," the French colonization of the shores of the St. Lawrence River, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, eventually reaching the Great Lakes region. The 1670 edict authorized coins valued at two sols (the double denier), five sols (1/12 ecu), and 15 sols (1/4 ecu). The A mintmark on these pieces indicates their production at the Paris Mint. Robert Vlack reported that 200,000 five sols coins and 40,000 15 sols coins were sent to Canada. While there were no coins struck for exclusive use in Canada, these pieces were intended to be used in all of the French New World colonies including Canada and the Caribbean.

Despite the seemingly substantial distribution of these coins, they are extremely rare today, and most survivors are found in museum collections. Michael Hodder's census in the 2006 Ford catalog indicates that three examples are held in the Bank of Canada Collection, and one each at the Smithsonian Institution, Colonial Williamsburg, the Bibliotheque Nationale, the British museum, and the American Numismatic Society. Five or six others are in private hands.

This pleasing example has wisps of violet toning on the obverse and blue-steel patina on the reverse. An exceptionally important piece both numismatically and historically. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Count Ferrari Collection; 1964 ANA Auction; John J. Ford, Jr.; McKay Sale (5/13/1976), lot 1; Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 170185





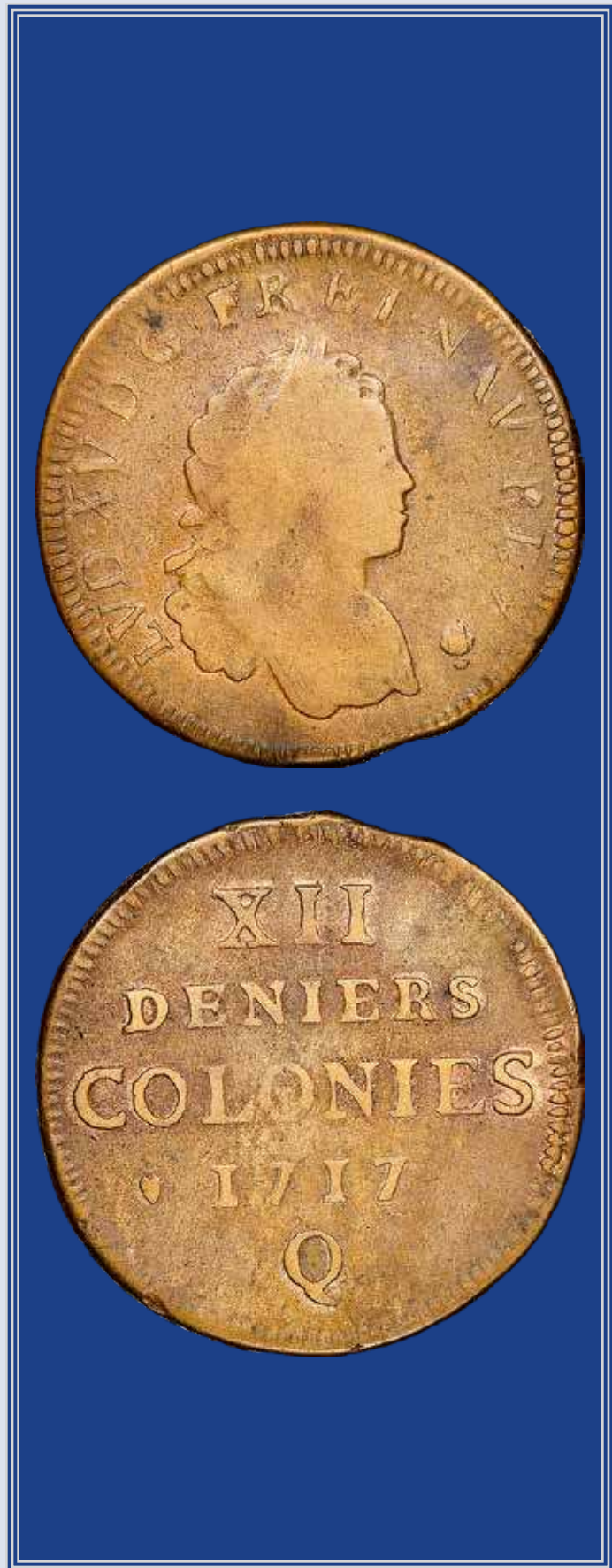
### 1717-Q French Colonies 12 Deniers, VG10 Copper Perpignan Issue, Martin 1-A

**15008** 1717-Q French Colonies 12 Deniers, W-11820, Martin 1-A, R.7 or higher, VG10 NGC. Coin turn die alignment. An edict of December 16, 1716, specified the coinage of six- and 12-denier pieces at the Mint of Perpignan, specifically intended for “the inhabitants of our American colonies.” A total of 75,000 pieces of each denomination was authorized.

There is disagreement regarding the rarity or number of known pieces. The “URS-7 or 8” rarity recorded in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* is equal to R.5, but other sources suggest that fewer are known, and we have only been able to trace two examples. This is the first we have handled and none appear in the Stack’s Bowers online archives, suggesting our substantially higher rarity rating.

Sydney F. Martin writes that this example from the Donald G. Partrick Collection is among the finest known: “Perhaps the finest of the known examples, it was purchased by John J. Ford, and subsequently sold to a Long Island collector, where it now resides.” A sharper but flawed example is held in the American Numismatic Society Collection. Well-centered with most border detail present, this piece exhibits splashes of steel toning on its light brown surfaces. Slight granularity is evident but this piece is pleasing enough to have garnered an NGC numerical grade. This offering is arguably the most important French colonial coin in the Donald G. Partrick Collection. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: ANA Sale (*Heritage*, 8/1990), lot 4; Donald G. Partrick.







## 1694 Carolina Elephant Token, Fine 12 PROPRIETERS Spelling, W-12100

**15009 1694 Carolina Elephant Token, PROPRIETERS, Fine 12 NGC. Betts-78, Hodder 1-E, W-12100, R.7.** Donald G. Partrick held two examples of this rare colonial-era coin in his collection: the present piece and the spectacular NGC AU58 that appeared in our January 2021 auction. The opportunity to bid on a second example of this prized rarity in such a short period of time is unprecedented. This is just the 15th auction appearance of any 1694 PROPRIETERS Elephant token.

We know of just seven examples. Surprisingly, four of those pieces have appeared at auction since 2014 when we sold one from the Eric P. Newman Collection. The other three were offered for public competition in 1983, 1987, and 2004.

While the plentiful London Elephant tokens are often included in American colonial collections, the Carolina and New England Elephant tokens are varieties that might actually relate to the American colonial era. One relatively new theory, presented by R. Neil Fulghum in the April 2003 *Colonial Newsletter*, suggests that legends on these pieces are connected with 17th century London coffee houses called New England and Carolina.

Fulghum's 45-page article is discussed on the University of North Carolina's Wilson Library website (<https://library.unc.edu/wilson/gallery/elephant-token/>), and the author first considers the Carolina Coffee-House:

"The Carolina Coffee-House's proximity to the Royal Exchange made it an ideal venue for promoting a colonial enterprise. The Exchange in 1694 was a sprawling complex that for more than a century had served as England's epicenter for commercial activities. It was where bankers, attorneys, shopkeepers, brokers and investors, ship captains, and adventurers mixed and haggled. There, along the Exchange's "Merchants' Walks" and in many of the surrounding coffeehouses, they negotiated contracts, settled accounts, and conducted all manners of business. When the Bank of England opened in London for the first time—coincidentally in 1694—it was located, not surprisingly, in the same area of the city as the Exchange."

Elaborating on the Exchange, Fulghum writes:

"As with the Carolina token, the London and New England tokens could have possible connections to related coffeehouses and the Royal Exchange. On Threadneedle Street in London, adjacent to the Exchange, there were for many years a "New England Coffee-House" and a "London Coffee-House." It is also noteworthy that during the colonial period two "walks" or commercial spaces in the southwest corner of the Exchange were assigned to and specifically labeled "Carolina" and "New England."

The legend on the Carolina token reads GOD: / PRESERVE: / CAROLINA:AND / THE:LORDS / PROPRIETERS / 1694. The "Lords Proprietors" (later corrected to "Proprietors") refers to the eight loyal supporters of the 1660 restoration of King Charles II to the throne. Those "Lords" were granted the ownership of and authority over an enormous tract of land by the 1663 Carolina Charter. Fulghum says the land grant "included what are today the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, part of northern Florida, and all the states that lie within the given latitudinal plane to modern-day California and 'as far as the South Seas.'" That area was larger than "Carolina," the original failed attempt at establishing a colony named in honor of the king.

The lords proprietors were determined that their colony would be successful and profitable, and made sure that publicity would be favorable. Fulghum states:

"To counter adverse reports about Carolina and to encourage investment and settlement there, the lords proprietors published and circulated pamphlets in England that offered idyllic views of their 'fair and spacious Province.' These attempts to polish some of the tarnish off Carolina's reputation noticeably increased as unrest escalated in the colony in the early 1680s."

In 1682, Samuel Wilson, Secretary to the lords in regard to the Carolina undertaking, issued *An Account of the Province of Carolina*. Fulghum notes it was published at the Elephant and Castle. While discounting any possible effect on the choice of the elephant motif, he does remark upon the "irony." He also states, "The elephant, at least in name and as a symbol, was widely applied and already quite familiar to England's citizenry in the seventeenth century."

Further attempts to increase the desirability of the colony and attracting investors and emigrants came in the form of weekly personal appearances. Wilson's pamphlet provides the details:

"The Passage of a man or woman to Carolina is five Pound(s), Ships are going thither all times of the year Some of the *Lords Proprietors*, or my self, will be every Tues- day at 11 of the clock at the *Carolina- Coffee-house* in *Burching-Lane* near the Royal Exchange to inform all people what Ships are going, or any other thing whatsoever."

As far as the purpose of the Carolina tokens, they may have been another means to generate publicity. As Fulghum notes:

"The Carolina proprietors' investment had never been a venture that was easy to peddle. What other method could they have used to advance their project, especially in the tight fiscal conditions of 1693-1694? In this writer's opinion, a token or medal would seem an ideal means for spreading Carolina's name and keeping the venture in the minds and, quite literally, in the hands of prospective investors and settlers."

In addition to its location in the heart of London's financial center, and thus a prime location for business matters, the Carolina Coffee House served as a repository for letters from the Carolina colony, providing a conduit for the exchange of information from distant America. As such, this token has a rightful place in American colonial numismatics.

While well worn, this example has a fully outlined and partially detailed elephant with weak but complete lettering on the reverse. Pleasing cedar and cinnamon surfaces are generally smooth. While no border details are evident on the obverse, about half of the reverse dentilation remains. An important historical artifact, and an opportunity not to be missed. Listed on page 49 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Stack's* (11/1979), lot 20; *Ellis Robison Collection* (*Stack's*, 2/1982), lot 58; *Jon Hanson*; *Donald G. Partrick*.

NGC ID# 2ATV, PCGS# 70



### 1722 Hibernia Silver Halfpenny, VG Details Extremely Rare Martin 4.3-Bc.1

**15010** 1722 Hibernia Silver Halfpenny, Harp Right, W-12745, Martin 4.3-Bc.1, High R.7—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. VG. This die marriage is frequently encountered in copper but rare in silver. Martin's reference rates this variety as High R.7 in silver, suggesting a population of no more than six examples. In addition to this silver variety, he records two silver die marriages of 1723 and one of 1724. Rarity ratings suggest that 24 to 30 silver Hibernia halfpence survive for all varieties combined. This example illustrates the late state of both dies. An old scratch is evident in the right obverse field, and a small mark is seen below the I in HIBERNIA. Both sides are well worn and exhibit light silver-gray surfaces with blue-steel and gold through the obverse legend. Not listed in the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Norweb Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/1988), lot 3425; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



### 1723 Hibernia Silver Farthing, MS66 Exceptional Martin 3.2-Bc.10

**15011** 1723 Hibernia Silver Farthing, W-12500, Martin 3.2-Bc.10, R.5, MS66 NGC. 66.5 grains. There are only four die pairs of the farthing-sized Hibernia pieces known, three dated 1723 and one dated 1724. Of those dated 1723, this variety and Martin 3.3-Bc.3 are listed as R.5, and the third, Martin 3.10-Bc.3 is unique. The 1724 variety is unique in silver. In *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood*, Sydney F. Martin writes: "Silver examples were probably struck only as proofs, and were probably reserved for 'presentation pieces,' though some may have actually circulated at their intrinsic value." William Wood's franchise to produce Irish coinage was granted in June 1722, concurrent with his patent to produce Rosa Americana coinage for the American colonies. By Martin's calculations, the silver farthing-sized pieces contained nearly 10 pence of silver, though they are traditionally called sixpence. This Premium Gem has reflective silver surfaces with bold design motifs and splashes of attractive gold toning. Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AT7, PCGS# 179





**Rhode Island Ship Token, Near-Gem  
Brass, No Wreath, W-1730**

**15012** (C. 1780) Rhode Island Ship Token, No Wreath, Brass, MS64 NGC. Betts-562, W-1730, R.4. The initial variety (Betts-561) of the Rhode Island Ship token has “vlugtende,” Dutch for “fleeing,” below the ship. The Rhode Island Ship medals have the date 1778 on one side (usually called the obverse) and the date 1779 on the other side, so they have always been described as dated “1778-1779.” Detailed research by Christopher McDowell, editor of the *Journal of Early American Numismatics* (published by the American Numismatic Society, December 2018) shows that these medals are actually satirical Dutch jetons minted in 1780. One such piece (the Garrett example) retains “vlugtende.” On other survivors, the offending word (which implied cowardice on the part of Admiral Howe) was smoothed away (Betts-562). Later, a wreath was added below the ship to the die, and those tokens are Betts-563. This Betts-562 example is a magnificent near-Gem that boasts a sharp strike and nearly unabraded surfaces. The rose-red, powder-blue, and almond-gold toning adds to the appeal. As of January 2021, the plate coin for the variety on the NGCcoin.com website. Listed on page 52 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 3 in 64, 0 finer (1/21).  
Ex: Robert A. Vlack; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# D7HW, PCGS# 588



**(C. 1780) Rhode Island Ship Token, MS64  
W-1740, Wreath Below the Ship**

**15013** (C. 1780) Rhode Island Ship Medal, Wreath Below the Ship, Brass, Betts-563, W-1740, R.4, MS64 NGC. The first pieces incorrectly included the word “vlugtende” below the ship. Nearly all of those had the word removed from the medals by hand, although one or two survive with that word intact. Those with the word effaced might appear damaged, but that is not the case. Later examples, such as the present piece, substituted a wreath composed of two branches, but traces of “vlugtende” are still visible. Examples of these medals are known in brass and pewter. Those described in past literature as copper are now known to be toned brass. This Choice Mint State piece has exceptional eye appeal with smooth yellow surfaces and lovely pale blue and violet patina. NGC has certified six Rhode Island Ship medals of all varieties as MS64 with none finer (12/20). Listed on page 52 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Angus Black (*New Netherlands, 60th Sale, 12/1968*), lot 440; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 587



**Rhode Island Ship Token, MS64  
Brass, W-1740, Wreath Below Ship**

**15014** (C. 1780) Rhode Island Ship Medal, Wreath Below, Brass, MS64 NGC. Betts-563, W-1740, R.3. A splendid Choice example of this popular Revolutionary War propaganda issue. The obverse depicts the English flagship of Admiral Howe, and the reverse shows the English occupation of Rhode Island (geographically inaccurate, but charming). The well-struck and unblemished surfaces are attractively patinated in pale magenta and chestnut shades. The lower obverse has a few hints of gold toning. Among the finest Rhode Island Ship tokens, and the esteemed pedigree further contributes to its significance. Listed on page 52 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 64, 0 finer (1/21).

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 587



**1785 Nova Constellatio, Crosby 4-C  
MS64 Brown  
Pointed Rays, Large Date**

**15015** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large Date, Crosby 4-C, W-1900, R.5, MS64 Brown NGC. Obverse 4 with pointed rays appears with Reverse C and Reverse D, the former die combination being scarcer. Reverse C makes no other appearance in the Nova Constellatio series. This elusive variety, having a total population of less than 65 pieces, is typically found in low grades. This is only the fourth example of the variety that we have handled, and the previous best was the VF30 Newman coin. Although lacking some peripheral detail, this lovely example displays splendid chestnut-brown surfaces with full cartwheel luster, traces of mint red, and delicate blue overtones. Not as well struck as the piece that Stack's sold in their September 2006 sale, called finest known by Q. David Bowers. However, the surfaces appear to be every bit equal, and we suggest that this piece is tied for the finest known. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 45405 Base PCGS# 813





### 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici Copper, AU58 Bridges New York and Washington Issues Small Head, W-5730

**15016** 1786 New York Copper, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, Small Head, Baker-13, W-5730, Musante GW-07, R.6, AU58 NGC. These New York coppers with the Non Vi Virtute Vici obverse legend were a favorite of the late Donald G. Partrick who acquired multiple specimens. The January Partrick Platinum! event had examples of the Large Head and Small Head varieties, both in remarkable condition. One additional piece, graded XF40, will appear in our April Platinum Partrick! Auction. This lovely example has smooth, glossy chocolate-brown surfaces with traces of faded mint red, especially on the reverse through the legend that signifies “New-York.”

The obverse legend translates to “Not by Force, but by Virtue, Have I Conquered.” Oliver D. Hoover wrote a wonderful article about Latin legends on American confederation-period coinage. Regarding this piece and its obverse legend, he wrote:

“James F. Atlee’s confederation pattern (1787). This motto is probably a reduced version of *Non vi sed virtute, non armis sed arte paritur Victoria* (“Not by force but by virtue, not by arms but by the [rhetorical] art, is victory won”), which appears in the *Sacrorum Emblematum Centuria Una* (Cambridge, 1592) of Andrew Willet (1562-1621), an Anglican divine who believed that reasoned argument was a tool superior to persecution in attempting to convert Catholics to the Church of England. This sentiment is encapsulated by the Latin motto.”

Hoover’s article is available online at the American Numismatic Society website, [Numismatics.org/magazine/libertysummer07](http://Numismatics.org/magazine/libertysummer07). The Non Vi Virtute Vici coppers provide a wonderful connection between the New York confederation-period issues and Washington coinage. Listed on page 68 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil M. Brand; “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Stack’s (5/1945), lot 35; Stack’s (5/1955), lot 363; Oechsner Collection (Stack’s, 9/1988), lot 1233; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 422



**1786 Immunis Columbia Copper, XF40**  
**Rare Maris 3-C New Jersey Shield Variety**  
**Ex: Zabriskie & Norweb**



**15017** 1786 Immunis Columbia Copper, New Jersey Shield, Maris 3-C, W-5670, High R.6, XF40 NGC. 123.5 grains. An attractive example of this well-known rarity, bearing a fine provenance. The coin is nicely balanced, with consistent steel-brown toning and light, even wear. The obverse is well-centered and well-struck for the variety: even the finest known examples are noticeably weak in the chest and face. All design elements are clear and distinct, if worn at the areas of highest relief, as expected at this grade level. The obverse fields are clean and smooth. The reverse is a bit rougher, with a few areas of pitting, most pronounced at the initial E of the legend. The shield's vertical pales exhibit some weakness as well as wear, though the horizontal lines in the chief are nearly all distinct. This piece resided in the Norweb Family Collection for nearly 80 years, having been purchased for \$135 by Albert Fairchild Holden, father of Emery May Norweb, in 1909 at Henry Chapman's sale of the celebrated collection of Andrew C. Zabriskie.

The 1786 Immunis Columbia copper with the so-called Pattern Shield reverse has been the source of immense speculation for over 150 years. In 1859, Dr. Montroville Dickeson wrote of it in his *American Numismatical Manual* that "It has the reputation of being merely a pattern piece; but we are inclined to believe that it was gotten up, and designed, like other coins of the same character, for a currency in New Jersey." The coin is illustrated on Plate X of Dickeson's book, surely the earliest illustration of the piece in numismatic literature. Crosby referred to this type as the "New Jersey Immunis" in his *Early Coins of America* (1875) and noted that it was found "but very rarely." Maris, in *A Historical Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey* (1881), wrote: "I have traced only six of these pieces. The obverse as well as reverse, as it shows superior workmanship, may have been brought from England: the terms of contract requiring the arms of the State to appear, would explain why it was not adopted." All of these early writers began from the assumption that, because the reverse die used on the 1786 Immunis was used on the 1787 Maris 6-C New Jersey copper, the Immunis was intended as a proposed design for a New Jersey state coinage (none of the other New Jersey die marriages involving the C reverse had yet been discovered).

It is now generally held that the Maris 3-C and related pieces were most likely produced as patterns to be used in promoting the coiners' attempts to obtain a federal coinage contract, not a state one. The legends and devices are all relevant to the United States while having nothing specifically to do with New Jersey. Although a number of researchers, from Crosby to Breen, have felt that these pieces—or at least the dies—were produced in England, more recent writers including Hodder, Siboni, Howes, and Ish, agree that it is far more likely that these dies were produced in America. The authors of the recently published *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills* (Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen) go so far as to attribute the Immunis Columbia specifically to Walter Mould. It could be said that the 1786 Immunis is two coins in one: a pattern for a proposed federal coinage and a piece die-linked to the New Jersey coppers. It is a remarkable coin altogether. Listed on page 59 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Andrew C. Zabriskie (Henry Chapman, 6/1909), lot 208; Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1305; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# BFKJ, PCGS# 861





### 1786 Immunis Columbia Copper, VF Details Maris 3-C Rarity

**15018** 1786 Immunis Columbia Copper, New Jersey Shield, Maris 3-C, W-5670, High R.6—Corrosion—NGC Details. VF. One of only 16 examples currently traced of this classic Confederation-era rarity, three of which are included in the Partrick Collection. This particular piece was part of the Spiro Collection, one of the few genuinely important holdings of New Jersey coppers disbursed in the mid-20th century. Dark brown fields are offset by medium tan legends and devices. Moderate circulation has tempered the areas of highest relief, but left all major design elements intact, from the globe on which Columbia sits, to the drapery of her dress, and even the delicately engraved scales she holds. Reverse detail is also good, with better delineation of the shield's vertical and horizontal lines than one might expect to find at the Very Fine level. The surfaces are uneven, most apparent in the lower left quadrant of both sides. This is not obvious without magnification, however, and the coin retains pleasing eye appeal.

The 1786 Immunis Columbia has traditionally been collected with the New Jersey coppers because its reverse die was married to several obverses in that series (Maris 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.5, and 10.5). Now most researchers agree that while the reverse is indeed shared with the New Jersey emissions, the Immunis Columbia was almost certainly prepared for use in a proposal for a federal coinage contract, as opposed to a state contract. Far from diminishing its status as a New Jersey rarity, this shift in perspective has brought increased attention to the Immunis Columbia as a proposed federal issue. It is a very special coin. Listed on page 59 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Lyman Low (1899); Allison Jackman (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 217; Dr. Jacob N. Spiro (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1430; later, Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.*







## (1786) Washington and Shield New Jersey Copper, Maris 4-C, VF25 A Landmark Rarity

**15019 (1786) New Jersey Copper, Washington and Shield, Maris 4-C, W-5655, R.8, VF25 NGC.** 128.6 grains. The discovery piece of one of the earliest depictions of George Washington on a coin. One of only three known, this example exhibits chestnut brown coloration in the obverse fields with lighter tan lettering and devices. The reverse is more generally tan, with the darker tones present only around the peripheries and in protected areas of the lettering. The obverse is very well centered, while the reverse is off by just a trifle toward 1 o'clock. The surfaces are rather smooth, though the rims have sustained some bumps and bruises. It seems entirely possible that the wear exhibited on this specimen is the result more of simple handling than of circulation, as though it had always been treated more as a memento than money. The only surface marks of any note are some very light granularity and a few small pits, neither of which are the result of being used in commerce. Washington's visage is well-struck and attractive: he appears both calm and decisive, qualities one would celebrate in a military hero (this piece pre-dating his presidency).

The origins of the Maris C reverse have been the object of speculation for over a century. Writing in his 1881 classic, *A Historical Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*, Edward Maris wrote that: "The die is supposed to have been brought from England by Walter Mould, and to have been used as a pattern for the reverse dies of the coins of New Jersey." Of the 1786 *Immunis Columbia* (Maris 3-C), he had speculated that, "the terms of contract requiring the arms of the State to appear, would explain why it was not adopted." In describing this Washington piece, he continued that line of thinking, writing of the obverse that, "Its origin is unknown, and its rejection may have been for the same reason as that given above for the non-adoption of the *Immunis Columbia*." In both cases, Maris is basing his conclusion on the premise that these coins were patterns for New Jersey coppers. This is unlikely to have been the case.

The notion that these pieces originated in England goes back to Crosby. In the section of *Early Coins of America* devoted to the "Confederations and Excelsiors," Crosby writes: "The dies for these patterns we believe to have been made by Thomas Wyon, of Birmingham, England, and it is supposed that most of the impressions from them were struck there; but it appears certain that one of the dies was brought to America, and used here, as it forms the reverse of one of the New Jersey coins." Crosby's attribution of these dies to the Wyons in Birmingham proved difficult to shake, though it was based on remarkably little. Walter Breen was perhaps the most active proponent of the Wyon theory in modern times, discussing it at length in his *Complete Encyclopedia*. Current thinking is nearly unanimous that Breen was incorrect in pursuing the Wyon theory—a line of thinking for which there is literally no evidence to provide support. As the authors of *New Jersey State Coppers* put it: "There appears to be no real basis for the view that George Wyon or his sons were responsible for these dies. Indeed, other dies known to have been produced by Thomas and Peter Wyon show little similarity to the NOVAs, IMMUNEs, or other American-related patterns."

Indeed, what evidence there is points toward a domestic origin for these enigmatic coppers. The Maris 4 obverse is die linked not only to the New Jersey copper series, but to the 1785 Large Circle Confederatio and 1786 E PLURIBUS UNUM Eagle patterns. Damon Douglas, writing in *The Copper Coinage of the State of New Jersey*, noted that the Congress of the Confederation reviewed a number of proposals for a federal coinage contract, none of which were ultimately successful. Rufus King, who represented Massachusetts in that Congress, wrote in a September 3, 1785, letter cited by Douglas of, "a company here who brought with them from England the various machines and implements for a coinage, and have rendered their services—a coinage in our own country is more pleasing than one abroad." King's word choice here is suggestive: he doesn't say that the company offered their services, but that they rendered them—which implies that they actually produced something. Douglas later writes of the Maris 3-C, 4-C, and 5-C pieces that they were almost certainly intended not for a state coinage contract, but for a federal one: "Consideration of the designs themselves tends to confirm this conclusion. All of the devices and legends convey ideas strictly national in scope and none of them have the least implication of New Jersey significance. This is equally true of the 'C' as of the rest." It should be noted that Breen also reached this conclusion. Siboni, Howes, and Ish agree with this assessment, writing that "The C reverse along with some of the other dies it is combined with ... were probably intended as patterns for a proposed Confederation issue."

The present lot was the first example found of this landmark rarity. Writing in 1885, W.S. Baker, in *Medallic Portraits of Washington*, noted that it was, "found in a lot of old coppers about ten years ago, by Mr. John W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia [and] purchased at the Crosby sale, June, 1883, by Lorin G. Parmelee, of Boston, for six hundred and twenty dollars, the highest price as yet paid for any single Washington piece." It remained the only known specimen until 1914, when Henry Chapman's sale of the George M. Parsons collection offered a second 4-C as lot 221. The Parmelee example ended up in the James Ten Eyck Collection. It was sold in 1922 by B. Max Mehl, who highlighted it as "Undoubtedly the Rarest of All Coins Attributed to the American Colonial Series," a statement that was no more true at the time than it is today. Waldo C. Newcomer purchased it from the Ten Eyck sale, and it is listed on the unpublished inventory of the Newcomer collection prepared by Mehl around 1932 when that collection was being disbursed. Most of the Newcomer colonials were sold to E.H.R. Green, but John Work Garrett purchased a small number of rarities from Mehl beforehand, including this piece. It resided in the Garrett Family Collection for nearly half a century before being offered at auction in October 1980, where it was purchased by Donald G. Partrick.

If the Maris 3-C *Immunis Columbia* can be said to be two coins in one, the Maris 4-C Washington copper could claim to be three: a pattern for a proposed federal coinage, a die-linked member of the extended New Jersey copper family, and one of the earliest and rarest of Washington pieces. It is a highlight of the Partrick Collection and indeed is one of the most important pieces in the entire field of pre-federal American coinage. Listed on page 59 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Sylvester S. Crosby (*John W. Haseltine*, 6/1883), lot 1165 (Maris plate obverse); Lorin G. Parmelee (*New York Coin & Stamp Co.*, 6/1890), lot 368; possibly to Harlan P. Smith; James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 761; Waldo Newcomer; Garrett Family Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 10/1980), lot 1390; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 852







**(1786) Non Vi Virtute Vici, New Jersey Shield**  
**Maris 4.5-pp, Good 6**  
**The Only Known Example**

**15020 (1786) Non Vi Virtute Vici, New Jersey Shield, Maris 4.5-pp, Breen-1134, W-5740, Unique, Good 6 NGC.** 112.6 grains. Die alignment 120°. A fascinating coin, offered as unique when it was first sold at auction in 1882 and still considered to be the only example known. Although generally categorized as a pattern piece, the physical evidence suggests that calling it a die trial may be more accurate. The depression seen at the I of PLURIBUS on the reverse indicates that the severely underweight planchet on which it was struck was far from choice. The double striking of the coin, most evident on the obverse but seen on both sides, indicates a lack of care in production. The absence of reverse detail at BUS and the upper right part of the shield points to a possible die failure, which, given that this is the only known example of any kind using this die, appears likely. In sum, this was not a piece struck to showcase one's skill in coining. Both sides show significant circulation wear, so it would appear that this failed die trial was simply tossed into circulation. While it may not have succeeded as a trial piece, however, the Maris 4.5-pp has much to teach us about the circumstances in which many of our early coppers were produced.

The bold double striking to the obverse, with the second and more prominent strike significantly off-center, complicated earlier efforts to investigate the relationship of this mysterious coin to others of the era. Although the dies bear clear connections both to the other NON VI VIRTUTE VICI pieces and the New Jersey series, the obverse figure is so poorly defined as to frustrate efforts to identify it, and the reverse does not match any die married to a standard horse head copper. The key to solving this problem turned out to be the obverse legend. In *New Jersey State Coppers* (2013), authors Siboni, Howes, and Ish showed via overlapping images that the obverse of the Maris 4.5-pp is the same die used to produce the Large Head NON VI VIRTUTE VICI piece (Musante GW-6, Breen 976). The double striking makes this difficult to establish visually, but the lettering matches exactly and the figure, though lacking in detail, falls into place once the lettering is superimposed. It is important to note that Walter Breen had established this connection in his 1988 *Complete Encyclopedia*, though he hadn't the technology to prove it.

Breen attributed the manufacture of this piece to James Atlee. Breen has been criticized in recent years for his tendency to reach seemingly firm conclusions on often flimsy evidence, but in this particular case current scholarship agrees with him. The authors of the recent *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen, ascribe the Large Head NON VI to James Atlee, working in the New York City Brewery Mint, and write of the Maris 4.5-pp that it "is believed to have been produced by James Atlee and Walter Mould during Mould's early involvement with the New Jersey coinages." Both sides of this coin bear the distinctive sawmill denticles that are a hallmark of the Mould/Atlee productions. While the attribution of this piece to these men will probably remain speculative, the evidence fits this reasoning very well.

This piece made its first appearance before the numismatic community in March 1882, when Scott & Company offered it at auction. David Proskey, who catalogued the sale, described it as: "Both obverse and reverse different to anything heretofore described; the reverse is not pictured in Dr. Maris' work on the coins of New Jersey. In poor condition, but *unique*." The coin sold for a strong \$25.50. In the March 1882 issue of *Numisma*, Ed Frossard wrote that it was "bought for Dr. Maris." By 1885, however, it was in the collection of Lorin G. Parmelee, and listed as such in W.S. Baker's *Medallic Portraits of Washington*, published that year. An electrotypes of the coin appeared in the 1886 auction of Maris's collection (lot 498), suggesting the possibility that Maris bought the coin, had an electrotypes of it made, and then sold the original to Parmelee.

The Maris 4.5-pp is an intriguing coin that is a direct antecedent of the New Jersey and Machin's Mills coppers and a very early example of a Washington token. It has been 40 years since it was last offered at auction; when it will next be available is impossible to say. Not listed in the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: J.W. Scott, Sale 40, lot 155; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 369; Charles Steigerwalt; Col. James W. Ellsworth; Garrett Family Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1388; Donald G. Partrick.  
 NGC ID# 7HV6, PCGS# 661000



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, VF Details Maris 6-C, No Sprig

**15021** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 6-C, W-5040, Low R.5—Smoothed—NGC Details. VF. An exceptionally well-centered and sharply struck example of this popular variety. The horse head is finely detailed, with an exquisite eye, sharp ears, and a nicely delineated mane. Both sides are somewhat granular, and some areas have been lightly smoothed. The coloration is a uniform dark olive, with slightly lighter high points. The Maris C reverse has been referred to as a pattern die since the 1850s. However, only in the 20th century did it come to be generally recognized that the “patterns” struck with it — before it was used in the New Jersey series — were trial prototypes for federal coinage proposals, not state contracts. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Yale University (*Stack's* 12/1971), lot 22; Donald G. Partrick.





**1787 New Jersey Copper, AU50  
Maris 6-D Double Coulter, Ex: Spiro**

**15022** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 6-D, W-5050, R.2, AU50 NGC. 138.8 grains. A fascinating example of this notable variety, struck from late states of both dies. The obverse retains the attractive horse head that makes the Maris 6 such a popular die, but this example has significant sinking at the date, with the 87 barely being legible, and rust spots are visible in the area around the plow handles. The line leading to the singletree is very thin, and the singletree is bold and parallel to the coulter, leading some early collectors to deem this the "Double Coulter" variety. This combination is the only use of the D reverse, which on this piece shows extensive die rust within the shield and a major break, with cud, below and to the left of the shield. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1434; Herbert M. Oechsner (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1241; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# 2B4N, PCGS# 506









### 1786 New Jersey Copper, VF30 Maris 7-E, Date Under Plowbeam The Norweb Example

**15023 1786 New Jersey Copper, Date Under Plowbeam, Maris 7-E, W-4710, High R.7, VF30 NGC.** 150.0 grains. Among the finest examples known of this legendary rarity in the New Jersey series. The coin is well-centered and well-struck, with the usual soft strike in the centers relegated mostly to the reverse. Indeed, while this piece ranks third in the condition census, the horse's facial features are more distinct here than on the example ranked second. The surfaces exhibit a light golden-tan patina that is both pleasing and natural. While the fields are mildly microgranular, there are few marks worth mentioning, and some minor roughness at the rims is commensurate with the grade assigned. An unusual characteristic of this piece, shared with the finest known Maris 7-E sold in our January 2021 offering of highlights from the Partrick Collection and at least one other example, is its die orientation: while most New Jersey coppers are struck in the familiar 180° "coin turn" alignment, this piece is struck at about a 10° alignment, nearly what is known as "medal turn." This example is of perfect weight, as the act establishing the New Jersey coinage specified a statutory weight of 150 grains. We note that the NGC grade is precisely the same as that given by Michael Hodder when he cataloged this piece for the 1987 Norweb sale: a consistency that speaks well of the coin.

Only two obverse dies were used to produce the distinctive Date Under Plowbeam type: obverses 7 and 8, as listed by Edward Maris in his 1881 *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*, the classic work on the subject. Maris 7 is found paired with reverse E (as here); a unique pairing with reverse C is also known. Obverse 8 is encountered paired with reverse F in what is the only known use of either die. Of the three resulting die varieties (Maris 7-C, 7-E, and 8-F), there is a total of only ten known coins, making the New Jersey Date Under Plowbeam among the rarest of all colonial types.

The Date Under Plowbeam type was first brought to the attention of collectors in 1860, when it was included in a supplementary listing to the second edition of Montroville Dickeson's *American Numismatic Manual*, in which one was said to be in the collection of Boston numismatist Jeremiah Colburn. The present example was not offered publicly until the 1987 Bowers & Merena sale of Part One of the Norweb Family Collection, the catalog for which revealed that it had been sold privately to Emory May Norweb on August 1, 1958, by the Empire Coin Company, having previously been "the highlight of the personal collection of James F. Ruddy." This is only the second time that this coin has been offered for open bidding.

Our census of this variety shows six pieces: **1. AU55 NGC.** Recently sold in our January 2021 sale of highlights from the Donald G. Partrick Collection. Ex: Davenport; Colburn; McCoy; Zanon; Harris; Lewis; Ryder; Boyd; Ford. **2. XF.** Anton Collection. Ex: Jenks; Parmelee; Goodenough; Newcomer; Garrett; Picker. The Crosby and Maris plate coin. **3. VF30 NGC.** The present lot. Ex: Ruddy; Norweb; Hanson. **4. VG.** Ish Collection. Ex: Ross; Spiro; Ruder; Anton. **5. VG.** Demling Collection. A ground-find exhibiting strong details but not graded. **6. Good.** An unusual piece recovered from the cornerstone of a building in Cincinnati, with the reverse engraved SAM PEEL / 1858. Not graded.

The Date Under Plowbeam New Jersey copper is among the most desirable of early American coins. The opportunity to acquire this landmark rarity may not present itself again for quite some time. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: James F. Ruddy (*Empire Coin Company*, 8/1958); Norweb Family Collection (*Bowers & Merena*, 10/1987), lot 1308; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 492



### 1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine Details Maris 9-G, No Coulter

**15024** 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, Maris 9-G, W-4735, R.7—Corrosion—NGC Details. **Fine.** 127.3 grains. There are 14 No Coulter die varieties in the New Jersey series, not counting the three Date Under Plowbeam varieties that, while coulterless, take their designation from their more obviously distinctive feature. The Maris 9-G constitutes the only use of the obverse 9 die. Its wild-looking horse has led some to refer to it as the “Shaggy Dog” variety, but it is the single-tree that is the true diagnostic for Maris 9. The single-tree is the bar hanging down from the plowbeam. From the viewer’s perspective, it is almost always angled perpendicular to the beam on New Jersey coppers, but on obverse 9, it is parallel to it. In contrast to the obverse, the reverse die, Maris G, appears in five different die combinations, of which the 9-G marriage was probably the last. The dies were not carefully aligned during production, and this piece was struck at an unusual 35° orientation, which is true of at least two other examples of this variety and may be true of them all. Only seven examples of the Maris 9-G are known, with one of them held by the New Jersey Historical Society. This piece has granular surfaces, likely the result of being buried, but the key features remain clear: the distinct lack of a coulter, the horse’s untamed mane, and the uniquely oriented single-tree. While the reverse’s features are more faint, the shield and the lettering above it are clear enough to attribute it without hesitation. Light tan coloration pervades both sides. A rare opportunity to acquire one of the truly difficult No Coulter varieties. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex:* George W. Lewis (*Henry Chapman*, 6/1916), lot 13; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack’s*, 10/2003), lot 77; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





**1786 New Jersey Copper, VF25**  
**The Maris Plate Coin**  
**Maris 10-G No Coulter**

**15025** 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, Maris 10-G, W-4740, High R.6, VF25 NGC. 149.6 grains. The Maris plate coin. A bold example of the No Coulter type, enhanced by two-tone coloration that sets tan devices against a chocolate brown background, with the resulting contrast providing tremendous eye appeal. The horse's head on the No Coulter varieties features a thin muzzle, intense eyes, and windswept mane. That on the Maris 10 obverse is particularly distinctive, with the head held proudly erect and the large eye dominating the view. The visual effect of the uncluttered design, emphasized by the absence of a coulter, is striking. The Maris G reverse is a suitable match to the number 10 obverse, being widely arranged with a clean layout. The evenly spaced legend neatly surrounds the plump central shield to make for a most pleasing design. The surfaces of this example are relatively free of marks, though they are very lightly porous, particularly on the reverse. A very small rim nick is noted at 8 o'clock on the obverse. While slightly off-center on both sides, the coin was struck on a large enough planchet to provide for full dentilation nonetheless. The Maris 10 obverse is used with four reverse dies (G, h, gg, and oo). While the 10-G is the most common of these die marriages, it remains a High R.6 variety. Writing in 1881, Dr. Edward Maris described the 10-G as "Rare," noting that "I have seen only two of them." The present coin was one of those two pieces, and Maris chose it to illustrate both dies on his famous plate. It later graced the Garrett Family Collection for many years. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex:* Edward Maris (*H.P. Smith*, 6/1886), lot 360 (1881 Maris Plate Coin); Garrett Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 10/1980), lot 1395; Henry Garrett (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/1992), lot 1303; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 767867 Base PCGS# 494



## 1786 New Jersey Copper, MS60 Brown Maris 10-h, No Coulter The Finest Known

**15026** 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, Maris 10-h, W-4745, R.7, MS60 Brown NGC. 133.3 grains. An extraordinary coin, one of only two No Coulter New Jersey coppers to be considered Uncirculated, and the finest known example of its die variety. The obverse is nearly perfect, with exceptionally clean fields that are virtually unheard of for a state copper. The only marks are remnants of the original planchet coarseness before striking; the force of the strike was insufficient to press the planchet's copper into the deepest recesses of the engraved die, leaving the higher relief areas of the horse's head with some lingering roughness. The reverse is nearly as immaculate, with only a couple of very light hairlines noted to the left of the lower shield. The relative softness of the strike is again visible at the center of the die, with the definition of the pales (the vertical lines within the shield) a bit lacking and some planchet roughness showing through. This is complicated, however, by rust on the reverse die that can resemble a crack within the shield. Both sides exhibit a bright and original coloration that is rarely preserved on 18th-century copper coins. The piece was struck slightly off-center, toward 1 o'clock on the obverse and 9 o'clock on the reverse, allowing an impression from the edge of the die to be seen on both sides while retaining full dentilation, though this is somewhat indistinct on the left side of the reverse.

The two dies used in the production of the Maris 10-h are well-engraved, being of a professional quality that is not often encountered on other varieties in the series. Both the obverse and reverse legends are neatly and evenly laid out, and the fields never seem crowded or cramped. The horse's head and the shield are well-positioned and cleanly executed. The eye of the horse serves as a focal point on the obverse, with the intensity of its arresting gaze being especially distinctive. While the shield is a bit asymmetrical and the placement of the date not as precise as it could be, it is obvious that both of these dies were produced by a skilled and experienced craftsman.

The Maris 10-h is a very rare die marriage, of which only seven examples are currently known. Its existence was brought to the attention of Edward Maris while he was completing work on his 1881 *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*, causing him to list the variety out of order. He wrote of it only that it was "Considered unique at this time." Two of the seven pieces now known are housed in the collections of the American Numismatic Association and the New Jersey Historical Society, limiting the number of specimens available to collectors to only five. The last to be sold at auction was Ted Craige's, graded Fine 15, which brought \$64,625 when it was sold in 2013. NGC has certified only two New Jersey coppers of the No Coulter type as being Mint State: this piece and the MS-61 Maris 10-G sold in our January 2021 offering of highlights from the Donald G. Partrick Collection. However, the present coin is the only No Coulter copper listed as Uncirculated in the censuses compiled for *New Jersey State Coppers*, by Siboni, Howes, and Ish. The chance to obtain a Mint State No Coulter New Jersey copper is one that may not come again for a very long time. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (1961); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1310; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUKY, PCGS# 494





## 1786 New Jersey Copper, VG8 Maris 10-oo, No Coulter The Only Example Known

**15027 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, Maris 10-oo, W-4760, Unique, VG8 NGC.** 125.1 grains. The only known example of this die variety, and the sole use of the Maris oo reverse. The 10-oo was discovered around 1989 by Dallas numismatist Mike Brownlee, and was first offered later that year by Bowers and Merena in their sale of the Kissel and Victoria Collections, where it brought \$15,400. It was purchased by Henry Garrett, whose collection was sold two and half years later by the same firm as part of their Spring Quartette sale. It brought \$9,900 at that sale, selling to Donald G. Partrick, in whose collection it has resided to this day. It is a well-worn copper, with a variegated patina interspersed with some darker spots, particularly on the reverse. While the lettering on both sides can appear a bit mushy at this grade level, the plow is distinct enough to confirm the piece's No Coulter status at a glance, and the horse's riveting eye still cuts through the ravages of time to dominate the obverse design. Both sides bear the scuffs and scratches one expects of a Very Good coin, but the appeal of this piece has little to do with its degree of preservation.

The unique reverse bears a strong resemblance to both the Maris h and gg dies. The shield is of medium size, far thinner than that of reverses C or G, but not as thin as H, I or hh. It sits low in the die, with the bottom tip of the shield resting very close to the edge of the coin. In this, it is more similar to the gg reverse, which is the die it most resembles. The central tip of the chief (the upper part of the shield) lies further from the B of PLURIBUS than it does on the gg, which is one of the diagnostics for distinguishing the two reverses. In his description of the newly discovered die in the Kissel and Victoria catalog, Michael Hodder introduced a measurement error into his text that was repeated in his description of it in the Henry Garrett catalog of 1992, and reiterated in the Siboni-Howes-Ish book, *New Jersey State Coppers*. Hodder gives the dimensions of the shield as 29.4 mm by 15.1 mm, using the widest points along the vertical and horizontal axis, respectively. Given that the diameter of the coin itself is between 28.2 and 28.7 mm, it is clear that the vertical measurement is incorrect. It should be 19.4 mm and his corresponding measurements of the h and gg reverse shields should also be adjusted accordingly.

The condition of this sole survivor of the oo die is such that it is difficult to address issues of die state, and the temptation to speculate on why the die was in use for what must have been only a very brief period of time is perhaps best avoided. The coin is struck "medal turn," with the obverse and reverse dies similarly aligned. While this is the case with most examples of the No Coulter type, some die combinations involving obverse 10 (such as Maris 10-h and 10-gg) are only found struck in "coin turn," with the dies oriented head to toe.

There are only 13 die varieties in the New Jersey series that are known by only one example. Three of them appear in this sale of material from the Partrick Collection: the Maris 4.5-pp, the 10-oo, and the 62.5-r. Never before has there been such an offering of unique New Jersey coppers. The landmark Boyd-Ford Collection had but one unique variety. The Garrett Collection included the 4.5-pp, 5-C, and the 69-w, the last of which was considered unique at the time of the sale, but which now has three known specimens. The opportunity presented in this sale is without compare. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Ex: Mike Brownlee; Kissel and Victoria Collection (Bowers and Merena, 9/1989), lot 16; Henry Garrett Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1992), lot 1304; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AUKY, PCGS# 494





### 1786 New Jersey Copper, VF30 The Maris 11-H Plate Coin

**15028** 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, Maris 11-H, W-4775, Low R.6, VF30 NGC. 156.5 grains. A handsome No Coulter copper, ranked as third finest of the die variety. The obverse is pleasing, with a few scattered marks commensurate with the grade assigned and a chocolate brown patina. The reverse is softly struck at the center, as is common with this die, though more distinct vertical and horizontal shield lines are seen than usual. This was the only use of the reverse H die, which may have failed early on. Edward Maris used the present coin to illustrate the H reverse in his 1881 *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Edward Maris (*H.P. Smith*, 6/1886), lot 363 (1881 Maris Reverse Plate Coin); Garrett Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 10/1980), lot 1396; Henry Garrett Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/1992), lot 1305; Anthony Terranova; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767868 Base PCGS# 494





### Rare 1786 Maris 11.5-G No Coulter New Jersey Copper, VG10

**15029** 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, Maris 11.5-G, W-4785, Low R.7, VG10 NGC. 136.9 grains. A rare No Coulter variety, with 12 known examples of which two reside in institutional collections. The present coin is ranked as third finest in the Siboni-Howes-Ish census, where it is listed as Fine or better. Circulation has left this piece worn, but with all design elements distinct: the horse's eye is rubbed, but still visible, and its muzzle and mane remain bold. The plow is clear, with the lack of a coulter obvious. The legends on both sides are fully legible, and the shield retains some detail, with nearly half of the chief's horizontal lines visible and even a hint of the vertical lines showing on the right side. The obverse is struck off-center toward 1 o'clock, with the SAR of CAESAREA resting on the edge of the coin. A planchet lamination is visible running from the snout to the plow and to the final A of the obverse legend, but this is as struck. Below the N of NOVA, a little nick is noted, as are a couple of trivial marks on the reverse at and to the left of the shield, with two light scratches to the right. A small reverse rim nick can be seen at 3 o'clock. Minor microgranularity does not affect the overall eye appeal, which remains good, with light tan devices set against darker brown fields. The 11.5-G was discovered by Maris during the production of his book, forcing him to assign the intermediate 11.5 designation to the obverse, as he felt it most naturally followed obverse 11. His 1881 text refers to the variety as "Considered unique at this time." The present piece is among the finest known of the variety, and boasts a provenance to the Spiro Collection. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1442; Herbert M. Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1244; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 766282 Base PCGS# 494





### 1786 New Jersey Copper, XF45 Attractive Maris 12-G No Coulter

**15030** 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, Maris 12-G, W-4790, R.4, XF45 NGC. 148.5 grains. While the Maris 12-G is the most readily available die combination of the No Coulter type, examples toward the upper end of the Condition Census have a tendency to be held closely by their owners. The present coin is ranked as the second finest known by Siboni, Howes, and Ish, and was last offered publicly in 1983. It is a well-preserved Extremely Fine copper, with a medium brown patina interspersed with lighter areas of gold and orange on the obverse; the reverse is more generally golden-brown, and the overall autumnal effect gives it strong eye appeal. The strike is bold, with only a bit of central weakness indicated on the reverse where some light planchet roughness remains visible in the shield. The coin is struck slightly off-center toward 12 o'clock, with the edge of the die visible on both sides at the bottom. It is struck in "medal turn" alignment, with both dies oriented in the same direction, a common feature of the No Coulter type. The horse on the Maris 12 obverse is rather distinctive in appearance, with an especially long mane and a pronounced brow ridge that gives it an angry look. This piece was struck from the first state of the obverse die, with the junction between the horse and the scroll beneath still distinct and the date entirely visible (though the date is never bold on obverse 12). The reverse state is also early; though the failure of the E appears to have started, the pronounced sinking of the center has yet to begin. This Maris 12-G would be an ideal choice for a type set. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John L. Roper, 2nd (*Stack's*, 12/1983), lot 300, Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 767871 Base PCGS# 494



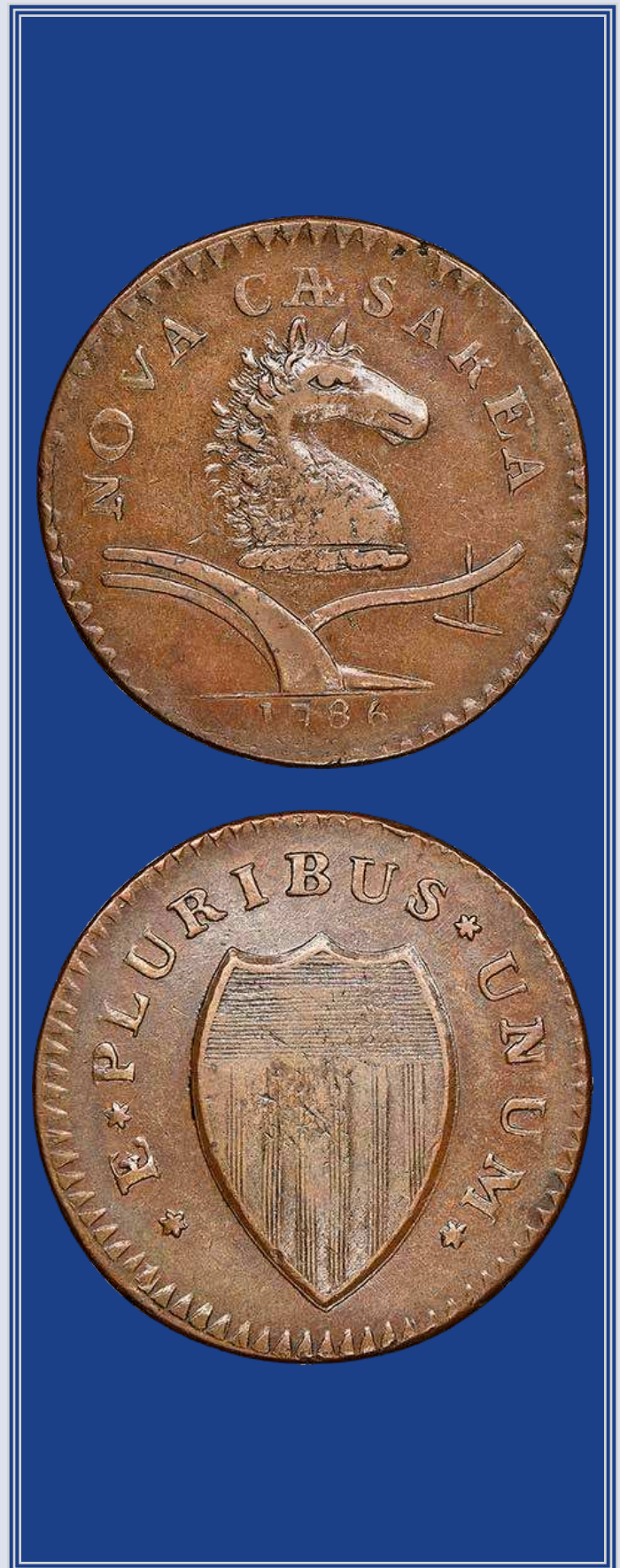


**Choice 1786 New Jersey, XF45  
Maris 12-I No Coulter  
The Finest Known**

**15031** 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, Maris 12-I, W-4795, R.5, XF45 NGC. 166.7 grains. The finest known example of this scarce No Coulter variety, with a good strike and exceptional coloration, and boasting an illustrious provenance. Choice surfaces with caramel brown patina predominate. Some central roughness on both sides is as struck: the narrow shield is deeply cut, impeding full metal flow both into it and the horse head opposite. The shield on this example shows more detail than on any other extant New Jersey copper with the Maris I reverse. The only other die marriage for this reverse is the Maris 24-I, the finest known example of which can be seen later in this very sale. An extraordinary coin. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex:* Lorin G. Parmelee (*New York Coin & Stamp Co.*, 6/1890), lot 379; John G. Mills (*S.H. & H. Chapman*, 4/1904), lot 384; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 85; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767872 Base PCGS# 494



## 1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55 Very Scarce Maris 13-J Among the Finest Known

**15032 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plowbeam, Maris 13-J, W-4800, R.6, AU55 NGC.** 157.6 grains. A very scarce and important variety, being one of the first New Jersey coppers produced. Of the 20 examples traced by Siboni, Howes, and Ish for their book *New Jersey States Coppers*, they ranked the present piece as second finest known. The coin is exceptionally well-struck, and vies with the finest known in this regard (no Uncirculated examples are known). The horse's head, held proudly upright, has a finely defined mane, clear eyes, and simply engraved muzzle. Two small marks between the horse's head and chest serve to distinguish it from other examples. Otherwise, the surfaces are smooth and undisturbed. The plow is somewhat squat, though the plowshare is nicely defined, and the date is widely spaced, with the 1 higher than the 7 and 8, and with the final 6 so high it is touching the exergual line. On both sides, the lettering exhibits occasional weakness toward the rim, suggesting that the engraver lacked a full familiarity with the strengths and weaknesses of the press upon which the coins would be struck. The reverse shield, like the obverse head, is distinct, if not artfully rendered.

The Maris J reverse die is one of the true workhorses of the New Jersey series, found coupled with no fewer than ten obverse dies, the most die marriages encountered in these coppers. It is also a biennial die: a reverse die that is found paired with obverse dies bearing different dates. For example, the Maris 13-J is dated 1786, while the Maris 37-J is dated 1787. Michael Hodder published an exhaustive study of the Maris reverse J die in the 1989 volume of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. His careful examination of the die state evidence led to some surprising conclusions. He found that some examples of the Maris 34-J were struck before any examples of the 17-J, despite the fact that the 34 obverse is dated 1787 and the 17 obverse is dated 1786. In other words, we cannot safely assume just because one copper is dated 1786 and another 1787, that the first was produced before the second. There are other biennial dies in the New Jersey series where such disruptions to the assumed chronology are also evident.

This example of the 13-J, almost certainly a product of the Rahway mint run by Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, is considered to be in the earliest reverse die state, with any swelling across the shield barely perceptible. The obverse die state is perfect. This is the heaviest representative of the variety included by Hodder in his study. Maris described the 13-J as "Rare" in his 1881 *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*, writing that "I have seen only four specimens with this combination." He used this example to illustrate the obverse die. Cataloging his own collection in 1886, he described the current piece as a "beautiful impression" and the "finest I have ever seen." Maris further stated that this piece was from the collection of Sylvester S. Crosby, the author of the 1875 classic *Early Coins of America*; however, the 13-J in John Haseltine's 1883 sale of Crosby's collection is described as being low-grade and pierced, which the present coin clearly is not. If the pedigree of this piece extends to Crosby, it must have been purchased privately by Maris before 1883, something which has not been ascertained. Regardless of its earliest provenance, it remains a remarkable coin. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Edward Maris (H.P. Smith, 6/1886), lot 367 (1881 Maris Obverse Plate Coin); Garrett Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1398; Anthony Terranova; Henry Garrett Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1992), lot 1309; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767873 Base PCGS# 45423







### 1786 New Jersey Copper, MS61 Brown Straight Plowbeam, Maris 14-J

**15033** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 14-J, W-4810, R.1, MS61 Brown NGC. A highly attractive example of a familiar die variety, and an ideal choice for the collector seeking a Mint State example for inclusion in a type or date set. The chocolate brown surfaces are suffused with a warm underglow from lingering traces of red, most apparent on the reverse. The fine hairs of the horse's mane, and its unusually distinct eye, testify to the coin's strong overall visual appeal. Close examination reveals some microgranularity, particularly on the obverse, but this scarcely detracts from its excellent first impression. The 14-J was the first die variety struck with the Maris J reverse, a die that was married to no fewer than 10 obverse dies. In contrast, this is the only use of the Maris 14 obverse. Both dies on this copper are in early, but not perfect, states, with slight die swelling visible on each side. A handsome piece. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert Vlack (1973); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767875 Base PCGS# 45423



### 1786 Maris 15-J New Jersey Copper, AU53 Second Finest Known

**15034** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 15-J, W-4815, R.4, AU53 NGC. 144.0 grains. A lovely coin that was new to the community of New Jersey copper enthusiasts when it was offered in the 1998 C-4 Convention sale. Light to medium brown, with a slightly warmer appearance to the reverse, its surfaces are so well-preserved that die polishing lines can still be seen below the V of NOVA. A small rim clip at 5 o'clock of the obverse (near 12 o'clock of the slightly misaligned reverse) is its sole distinguishing feature. The only faint indications of circulation can be found along the highest points of the horse's mane and above the eye; the softness of the reverse legends is characteristic of the die. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Discovery in England*; Tom Rinaldo (McCawley & Grellman C-4 Sale, 11/1998), lot 297; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766261 Base PCGS# 45423



### 1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55 Choice Maris 15-L

**15035** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 15-L, W-4820, R.4, AU55 NGC. The Maris 15-L is a good example of a New Jersey copper that seems fairly common but of which no Uncirculated examples are known. The present coin is not listed in the Siboni-Howes-Ish census, but would likely have been ranked third had it been, with the Garrett and Norweb examples being just slightly sharper. This piece has exceptional eye appeal, with consistent cinnamon brown toning and very few marks. The surfaces are microgranular, but this is only evident under magnification. It is struck a little off-center toward 9 o'clock, with no dentilation visible on the left sides. The strike is a trifle soft, as can be seen in the center of the shield and along parts of the peripheries. Struck from a late obverse die state, cracking is clear from the EA of the legend down past the plow to the date. What little circulation wear is to be found is best seen along the central ridge of the horse's mane and in the area directly above its eye. The Maris 15 obverse is encountered matched with the J, L, T, and U reverses, all of which are present in this sale. The distinct horse head appears to be rearing back—its most obvious trait, and one that makes it readily identifiable to seasoned collectors. The similar style of its mane, more restrained than on obverse 13, but wilder than on 14, points to a common engraver with those dies. The L reverse was used in seven different combinations, of which this was among the earliest. It is easily confused with the T reverse, and care must be used to distinguish the two. Writing in 1881, Edward Maris referred to the 15-L as "Common." Speaking generally of the variety, this may well be the case, but New Jersey collectors quickly realize that a 15-L like the present example is anything but common. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Ted Craig (Bowers and Ruddy, 8/1974); Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766283 Base PCGS# 45423





**1786 New Jersey Copper, MS61 Brown  
Unrecorded Mint State Maris 15-T**

**15036** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 15-T, W-4825, R.3, MS61 Brown NGC. A bold and colorful New Jersey copper that until now has remained unlisted in the condition census. The obverse presentation is attractive, with a honey brown coloration and full detail in the horse's face, particularly above the eye where it is often weak. The date is clear and the legends better defined than generally seen on this variety. Close examination under magnification reveals scattered surface marks and a diagonal hairline behind the horse's head. The back of the neck exhibits some weakness, and the mane is softly defined in places. The reverse is distinctive, being well-struck and bearing a splash of dark red toning that is unusual while not being troubling. Struck from an early state of the reverse die. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Robert Vlack; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766262 Base PCGS# 45423





### 1786 Maris 15-U New Jersey Copper, XF40 The Finest Known

**15037** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 15-U, W-4830, High R.5, XF40 NGC. 137.0 grains. The 15-U is an interesting variety for a number of reasons, not least of all for being the scarcest marriage for both the obverse and reverse dies. It is unusual for an R.5 variety to not exist above an XF40, but such is the case with the Maris 15-U, of which this is the finest known example. Like the 15-T, the 15-U features a biennial die in which the U reverse was used with the 1787-dated Maris 33 obverse before it was used with the 1786-dated Maris 15 obverse. This phenomenon is revealed dramatically in the case of the Maris U reverse, which develops a distinctive chip-like break, or retained cud, in the middle of the shield between the fourth and fifth pales (the groups of vertical stripes). Nearly all examples of 33-U do not have this chip in the shield, while nearly all examples of 15-U do. The present piece is well-struck and relatively problem-free for a circulated coin. The obverse shows a bit of planchet unevenness, but little in the way of marks. The level of visible detail is exactly what one would expect at this grade level, with obvious wear to the horse's mane and eye, but with all major features clear and distinct. The reverse is a little rougher, both in terms of pre-strike irregularities and post-strike marks, with a small scratch extending from the shield toward the second star and a spot of verdigris noted at 12 o'clock. Both sides are suffused with a light golden-tan patina and are fairly well-centered, with the reverse a trifle off toward the right. The die is beginning to form a crack that will eventually extend from the chip to the left edge of the shield. A fascinating coin. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Damon Douglas; Kissner Sale (*Stack's*, 1975), lot 66; Henry Garrett Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/1992), lot 1314; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 767876 Base PCGS# 45423





### 1786 New Jersey Copper, VF20 Very Scarce Maris 16-J

**15038** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 16-J, W-4835, Low R.6, VF20 NGC. 145.3 grains. The Spiro-Oechsner example of this very scarce die combination, falling in the middle of the Condition Census for the variety. The light golden-brown surfaces are mostly free of post-strike marks, with a scratch along the top of the date being the only noteworthy exception. The Maris 16 obverse was combined with four reverses, but two of the resulting marriages are extremely rare, with the Maris 16-S being unique and the 16-d having only four examples known. The 16-J preceded the 16-L, as it does not have the distinctive die crack that gives the 16-L its "Protruding Tongue" nickname. Conversely, the reverse is in a later state, with die swelling visible from the first U of PLURIBUS to directly below the final star. An attractive representative of the variety. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro (*Hans M.F. Schulman*, 3/1955), lot 1454; Herbert M. Oechsner (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 1251; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766284 Base PCGS# 45423





### 1786 New Jersey Copper, AU50 Maris 16-L Protruding Tongue Variety

**15039** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Protruding Tongue, Maris 16-L, W-4840, R.2, AU50 NGC. A handsome example of the so-called "Protruding Tongue" variety, named after the die break visibly extending from the horse's mouth to the R of CAESAREA. The coin is well-struck, with good definition in the horse's mane and a carefully rendered eye. Central details are a little soft, as seen in the obverse scroll and the reverse shield. The coin's patina is a rich honey brown, though the obverse has darker streaks running diagonally across the central devices. While this piece does not exhibit the central die failures that mark the final die state, the distinctive rim cud between the RE of the obverse legend is boldly distinct. The Maris 16 horse head is charming, if a little unusual, with the hair on top resembling a person's hair more than a horse's mane, and brushed forward further to the right of the eye than is normally seen. Describing the obverse die in his 1881 classic *A Historical Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*, Maris correctly noted that the scroll beneath the horse is "prolonged toward the left, as in no other instance." The L reverse was used in seven different die combinations and is a biennial die, being used with some 1787-dated obverses. The shield is placed too far to the left in the die, making it overly to the right on the coin—the visual effect of which is emphasized on this example by its being struck somewhat off-center toward 3 o'clock. The reverse remains in an early die state, without the die break extending from the E to the rim. On the whole, the 16-L is struck from well-produced dies, and this is a solid example of the popular *Guide Book* variety. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Stack's* (3/1997); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766263 Base PCGS# 521268





### 1786 New Jersey Copper, XF45 Maris 17-J Obverse Plate Coin

**15040** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 17-J, W-4860, R.4, XF45 NGC. 148.9 grains. An intriguing coin, forever endeared to collectors of New Jersey coppers by having been used to illustrate the obverse die in Maris's 1881 treatise on the subject. The obverse is rather wholesome, clean and free of any real problems—which is a little surprising since the coin is overstruck on a Connecticut copper. The horse is about as boldly rendered as one could hope for on a 17-J, and the somewhat truncated plow is clearly defined. Less distinct are the date and legend, both of which have been weakened on all examples of the 17-J by die lapping. The coin is struck off-center toward 10 o'clock obverse and 7 o'clock reverse, complicated by the planchet being out of round. The reverse has rougher surface texture, with some patches of verdigris noted near the top, and the light tan coloration is here mottled by areas of darker red-brown. Overstrike evidence is much more obvious on this side, with the 1787 date of the Connecticut undertype being clear between 1 and 2 o'clock. That this 1786-dated New Jersey copper is struck over a 1787-dated Connecticut copper bears elegant witness to the fact that these coins were not always produced in the year indicated. The shield is very distinct, and it is remarkable that neither side of this copper exhibits central weakness. Indeed, when this coin was last sold at auction, it was offered as the second finest example of the die marriage. While it is no longer regarded as such, it remains on the Condition Census for the variety and its provenance history suggests strongly that this a special coin. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex:* Dr. Edward Maris (*H.P. Smith*, 6/1886), lot 373 (Maris 1881 obverse plate); Garrett Family (privately); Richard Picker (*Stack's*, 10/1984), lot 188; Anthony Terranova; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; William O'Donnell (*Stack's*, 1/2001), lot 109; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767905 Base PCGS# 45423





### 1786 New Jersey Copper, XF Details Maris 17-K, Connecticut Overstrike

**15041** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plowbeam, Maris 17-K, W-4865, R.3—Corrosion—NGC Details. XF. Struck over a Connecticut copper, with traces of the undertype's date visible along the obverse rim at 8 o'clock and with the CON of CONNEC legible within the IBU of PLURIBUS on the reverse. In terms of detail, this coin far surpasses most extant representatives of the die marriage. The Maris 17-K brings together a deeply cut obverse and a thin shield that is boldly recessed into the die. The result is that nearly all examples of the 17-K show very little central detail. In this case, however, the horse's eye is fairly distinct, and both the vertical and horizontal shield lines are mostly clear, with only a small unstruck area in the center. The coloration is a dappled dark and light brown that is quite attractive, though enough surface pitting is evident to earn its designation. A Maris 17-K with more visible detail would be difficult to acquire. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: RARCOA (4/1972), lot 393; Donald G. Partrick.



### 1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55 Maris 17-b PLUKIBUS Variety

**15042** 1786 New Jersey Copper, PLUKIBUS, Maris 17-b, W-4870, R.3, AU55 NGC. 136.0 grains. Struck on a large planchet, over a 1788 Connecticut copper. A well-produced example of this intriguing die variety, which is encountered on both large and small planchets. The centers are unusually bold, with the hairs in the horse's mane being distinct and the shield lines in both directions particularly sharp. The planchet has striations on the reverse, along the right edge of the shield, and on the obverse, running through the N of NOVA and from the horse to the legend. The coloration is an attractive cinnamon-brown with areas of darker toning, more prominent on the obverse. The diminutive shield on the Maris b reverse is very rarely seen rendered with such precision. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 99; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 763327 Base PCGS# 522422





### 1786 New Jersey Copper, VF35 Scarce Maris 18-J Bridle Variety

**15043** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Bridle, Maris 18-J, W-4875, High R.5, VF35 NGC. 147.7 grains. A handsome example of this scarce die marriage, ranked eighth on Mike Wierzbowski's recent Condition Census. The coin has toned an attractive and uniform golden-brown, and while both sides exhibit planchet striations, actual circulation marks are few and far between. The distinctive obverse die crack that gives the variety its name is clear on this example. These are frequently encountered struck off-center, with this piece being typical in that regard. Edward Maris deemed the 18-J rare when he wrote his classic book on New Jersey coppers in 1881, noting that "I have seen but three." While this variety is more available today, it remains challenging. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: New Netherlands Coin Company (9/1955); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1325; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766245 Base PCGS# 501



### 1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55 Popular Maris 18-M Bridle Variety

**15044** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Bridle, Maris 18-M, W-4890, R.3, AU55 NGC. An attractive and well-struck example of this popular variety, with the die break connecting the horse's snout and chest perfectly distinct. Mostly toned a uniform medium brown, both sides retain hints of red. The reverse is perfectly centered, while the obverse is close, with full dentilation visible. It is no surprise that the obverse of this coin was given a full-page photo when it was last sold, in 1987. The Maris M reverse die is here seen in its late state, with clashing visible along the BUS of PLURIBUS, through the following star and just reaching the initial U of UNUM. What appears to be die swelling runs from the rim below the final reverse star into the shield toward the initial E of the legend. A fascinating coin. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Bowers & Merena (Rare Coin Review 64, Spring 1987); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766247 Base PCGS# 501



**1786 New Jersey Copper, VF20  
Scarce Maris 19-M**

**15045** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 19-M, W-4900, R.5, VF20 NGC. 139.5 grains. An appealing coin, presenting uniform golden-brown surfaces with slightly darker peripheries. Moderate circulation marks are evident, commensurate with the grade assigned. This is the only combination in which the Maris 19 obverse was used: it is considered a “drunken diecutter” obverse due to the errant placement of the head and extremely wide date. Struck from the late state of the Maris M reverse, with clashing visible through the BUS of PLURIBUS. This example is special as it is a Painted Die Variety (PDV), having its attribution carefully noted in white ink on the obverse by an early collector, Dr. Thomas Hall. While PDVs are relatively common on Connecticut coppers, they are infrequently encountered on New Jerseys. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; New Netherlands 60th Sale (12/1968), lot 359; Herbert M. Oechsner (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1258; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767879 Base PCGS# 498



**1786 New Jersey Copper, XF40  
Maris 20-N, Curved Plowbeam**

**15046** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 20-N, W-4905, R.4, XF40 NGC. 124.4 grains. The second of two “drunken diecutter” obverses, with a wildly thrown back horse head, a badly askew date, and a chip located between the scroll and the plow. This variety is the only known use of the Maris 20 obverse, while the N reverse is found married to obverses 18, 20, and 21. Generally smooth surfaces and a pleasant cinnamon brown coloration make this example unusually attractive. Some light discoloration can be seen under the plow handles, with that area exhibiting light pitting. The reverse, dominated by an exceptionally large shield, is also mostly clean, with only small areas of unevenness. Ranked sixth in the Wierzb Condition Census, and with an unbroken provenance chain stretching back more than a century, this coin has much to commend it. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Elmer Sears (before 1913); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1330; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766264 Base PCGS# 498





**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU58  
Maris 21-N Curved Plowbeam**

**15047** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 21-N, W-4910, R.3, AU58 NGC. 165.1 grains. A beautiful coin, ranked fourth in the Condition Census for this die pairing. Both sides have exceptionally smooth and hard surfaces, evenly toned a lovely chestnut brown. The Maris 21 obverse is found married to the N, O, P, and R reverses, all of which are present in this sale. On this example, it is well-centered, boldly struck, and in its earliest die state. The Wide Shield reverse is in a later state, with swelling evident at BUS and the following star. This particular variety was appreciated early on, with the obverse being illustrated in Dickeson's 1859 *American Numismatical Manual* and an example being added in 1796 to the collection of Sarah Sophia Banks. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Clarence S. Bement Collection (Henry Chapman, 5/1916), lot 76; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 106; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767880 Base PCGS# 498



**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU53  
Second Finest Maris 21-O**

**15048** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 21-O, W-4915, R.5, AU53 NGC. 155.5 grains. A boldly struck, walnut-brown example of this scarce variety, considered the second finest in the Condition Census. This example was struck with the earliest state of the obverse die, without the crack that forms from the rim to the final E of CAESAREA, but from the late state of the reverse, with the crack between the PL of PLURIBUS extending back to the preceding star. Both sides are well-centered, with the obverse shifted a bit toward 5 o'clock, where there is minor roughness at the rim. The horse head is nicely distinct, with an especially clear eye. The softness of strike seen at the center of the Wide Shield reverse only really seems to affect the scroll on the obverse. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1475; Herbert M. Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1261; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767881 Base PCGS# 498



### 1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55 Finest Known Maris 21-P Curved Plowbeam

**15049** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 21-P, W-4920, R.5, AU55 NGC. 172.8 grains. A truly beautiful New Jersey copper, well struck on a problem-free planchet, and the finest known example of this particular die marriage. Both sides are almost perfectly centered, with surfaces awash in a gorgeous autumnal display of reds and browns. Every design element is sharply impressed, with only a hint of central weakness, and original mint red lingers around some of the obverse lettering. A very slight mark within the chief (upper section) of the reverse shield is the only indication of post-strike handling that can be found without careful examination under magnification. This is an exceptionally heavy coin—in fact, it was the heaviest New Jersey copper in the Boyd-Ford collection of these pieces. The stipulated legal weight was 150.0 grains, and it is very unusual to encounter one that so far exceeds that requirement. It is possible that a slightly thicker planchet allowed this particular example to strike up more fully. The Maris 21-P is found with the obverse in an intermediate to late die state, after a crack has formed from the rim to the final E of CAESAREA, and with die failure starting to become visibly evident to the left of RE. It was also the last variety to be struck with this obverse die. It was called Uncirculated when sold by the Chapman Brothers in 1895 and 1904, a sentiment echoed by Hillyer Ryder and, in more recent times, by Michael Hodder and the authors of *New Jersey State Coppers*. It is a marvelous coin. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard B. Winsor (*S.H. & H. Chapman*, 12/1895), lot 185; Charles Steigerwalt; John G. Mills (*S.H. & H. Chapman*, 4/1904), lot 405; ex Hillyer Ryder (depicted in the 1914 ANS catalog of their *Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins*); F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 109; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767882 Base PCGS# 45424



## 1786 New Jersey Copper, VF Details

### The Finest Known Maris 21-R

### A Combination Unknown to Maris

**15050** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 21-R, W-4925, Low R.7—Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. 154.3 grains. The finest of 11 examples traced of this die combination, a variety that was unknown to Maris when he published his study of the New Jersey coppers. Both sides of this piece exhibit a distinct strike and are well-centered, with the reverse just slightly off-center toward 11 o'clock but with full dentilation around the rim. The surfaces are clean, with few circulation marks. The horse head is clear, with a well-rendered eye, and a nicely delineated scroll beneath. The mane shows slight rubbing along the neck up to above the eye, and the shield's vertical pales are indistinct. That said, the coin is a sharp Very Fine and provides bolder details than the Anton-Picker coin that ranks in second place for this variety. It has been cleaned at some time in the past, and while it is retoning nicely, this remains evident. The coloration is bright light tan on both sides, fading to a deeper amber on the obverse. Light hairlines can be seen in the chief (upper section) of the shield, with one extending from it to the rim. Overall, this remains an attractive example of a rare variety.

The Maris 21 obverse die is encountered married to the N, O, P, and R reverses, all of which are present in this sale. The 21-R is found with the obverse in its earliest die state, before a crack forms from the rim to the final E of CAESAREA. It bears a pleasing, if not terribly distinctive rendition of the New Jersey design, with a horse head that is rearing back a little more than usual and a gracefully long but rather squat plow. The lettering is not always properly aligned, with the initial N resting too low in the field, and with doubling visible at the N and the V. The date is a bit awkward, as is so often the case with this series, with the 6 being too small and rotated to the right. A small patch of misplaced mane can be seen on the horse's forehead to the right of its eye. Despite these slight artistic lapses, the 21 obverse was chosen to be illustrated in Montroville Dickeson's 1859 *American Numismatical Manual* and on the famous Woodburytype plate compiled by Maris as a supplement to Crosby's *Early Coins of America* (1875).

The R reverse die is found combined with obverses 21, 21.5, 23, 23.5, and 24. While the Siboni-Howes-Ish reference *New Jersey State Coppers* contends that the R reverse has no observable die states beyond its perfect form, the varying weakness of the legend's initial E may be a diagnostic for distinguishing between states. On the 21-R, the upper crossbar of the E is almost always very weak, if not wholly lacking. On the Maris 23-R, by contrast, it is generally more distinct, if still somewhat soft. The shield is narrow and deeply cut, well-centered in the die, and surrounded by a symmetrically aligned legend.

When Dr. Maris published *A Historical Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey* in 1881, he knew of both the obverse and reverse dies, but had never encountered them used together. He discovered an example sometime before the sale of his personal collection in 1886, where he says it is, "as far as I know, the only one in existence." A second 21-R came to light in the 1890 sale of the Parmelee Collection, and another was offered in the June 1895 Scott Stamp & Coin Company sale (mentioned elsewhere as belonging to Lyman Low, who worked for the firm at that time). Since then, other pieces have been located, but infrequently enough that the variety remains a low Rarity 7 (the Siboni-Howes-Ish census erroneously splits the Partrick-Oechsner-Spiro example into two entries, but does not include the E PLURIBUS UNUM coin sold recently, leaving the count at 11). This is a rare opportunity to compete for a Maris 21-R, and it may be the only chance to bid on the finest known piece for many years. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 111; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





**1786 New Jersey Copper, XF40  
Distinctive Maris 23-P**

**15051** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 23-P, W-4940, R.4, XF40 NGC. 147.6 grains. Among the finest known examples of this "Blundered 6" die variety, ranked fourth in Wierzba's Condition Census, which corrects the duplicate entries in *New Jersey State Coppers*. Both sides have walnut-brown toning with some darker patches. The obverse is bold and well-centered. The reverse is more softly struck, though most lines in the shield remain visible, and slightly off-center toward 12 o'clock. This piece has the obverse rim break over the C of CAESAREA, but not the break that forms over the final EA. The Spiro sale included two examples of 23-P, both graded Extremely Fine, the first of which only had the break over the C. While that lot is unillustrated, the auctioneer's copy records the buyer as Herbert Oechsner. Struck from the perfect state of the reverse die. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro (*Hans M.F. Schulman*, 3/1955), lot 1482; Herbert M. Oechsner Collection (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 1265; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767884 Base PCGS# 45424



**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55  
Maris 23-R Curved Plowbeam**

**15052** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 23-R, W-4945, R.3, AU55 NGC. An exceptional coin, ranked third finest known of the die variety. Both sides boast an attractive golden-brown patina, with the fields on the obverse further toned a darker red in some areas. The obverse is very boldly struck, with only a hint of circulation rub at the highest points of the design. It is slightly off-center, toward 3 o'clock, but retains full dentilation. The fields are free of marks. The reverse is also very well defined, with all shield lines visible, clean fields, and distinct lettering. The die is shifted slightly toward 4 o'clock, but all of the denticles are at least partly present. The 23-R is a "Blundered 6" variety, with the final digit of the date being poorly punched and unclear. An excellent choice for a type coin. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 763319 Base PCGS# 45424





**1786 New Jersey Copper, VF30  
Maris 24-I Discovery Coin  
Finest of Three Known Examples**

**15053** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 24-I, W-4955, Low R.8, VF30 NGC. The discovery coin for this very rare variety, unrecognized as a New Jersey die marriage until 1985, and to this day the finest of only three known examples. Both sides of this piece exhibit strong details. The fine delineation of the horse's mane, and the visible presence of both horizontal and vertical shield lines, speak eloquently for the grade assigned. The obverse is microgranular, with the area around the date being more irregular. The rims show a planchet flaw near 12 o'clock on the obverse, with a small nick near 2 o'clock, but it is very well centered and the overall appearance remains pleasing. The reverse is more heavily granular, with somewhat uneven rims along the upper left quadrant, and is slightly off-center toward 1 o'clock. Peripheral weakness is most obvious at the tops of BUS UNUM. On both sides, tan highlights stand out against a medium brown background, though we note small patches of green verdigris on the reverse around the beginning of the legend.

When the existence of the Maris 24-I was first announced in the November 1985 issue of *Penny-Wise*, the publication of Early American Coppers, it attracted more attention than might otherwise have been the case. The only obverse die previously known to have been paired with reverse I was Maris 12. This is significant because the Maris 12 obverse is a coulerless die, while the Maris 24 has a couler (we note that the finest known example of the Maris 12-I is also being offered in this sale). Only two other reverse dies, C and P, are known to have been paired with both coulerless and coulered obverse dies. As it is generally thought that the coulerless varieties were among the first New Jersey coppers struck, this link between the two suggests that the Maris 24 was one of the very first obverse dies with a couler to be used. Given the fact that one cannot assume that these coppers were struck in the year stated on the obverse, tracing the relationships between dies is very important for determining the emission sequence of these coins.

The Maris 24-I is struck in "coin turn" orientation, with the obverse and reverse aligned at 180°, as are most New Jersey coppers. The 12-I, however, is usually aligned "medal turn," with both dies aligned similarly, as are most coulerless varieties. Roger Siboni, John Howes, and A. Buell Ish, the authors of *New Jersey State Coppers*, state that the Maris I reverse seems to have been the first die married to the Maris 24 obverse, which would make sense given its presumed early use in the series. However, the Henry Garrett example now in the Michael Demling Collection appears to show clear evidence of obverse die failure, suggesting that it was struck at the very end of the die's life. This may indicate that the die combination was struck both early and late in the obverse die's lifespan, but the population is simply too low for us to draw conclusive information about die states for the 24-I. It remains a mysterious, yet intriguing, variety. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Chris Young (discovery, 1985); John M. Foreman (*Stack's*, 5/1989), lot 1360; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 45424





**1786 New Jersey Copper, MS62 Brown  
Second Finest Known Maris 24-P  
Ex: Mills and Earle**

**15054** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 24-P, W-4965, R.2, MS62 Brown NGC. The second finest known example of this variety, and a piece that has been lost to the provenance chain for over a century. A beautiful coin, with consistent golden-brown toning on both sides and original mint red lingering in the protected areas of some of the lettering, particularly on the reverse. A few planchet striations have remained visible after striking, notably those running down the center of the plow handles toward the 8 in the date and descending from the left handle to the left of the 1. The obverse is very slightly off-center toward the right, while the reverse is more substantially off-center toward 7:00, with the die flaw usually seen on the rim at that point not visible on this example. The centers of both sides are softly struck, with a scattering of planchet marks remaining visible where the design was not fully struck up. This is one of only two known Uncirculated examples of this variety, with the Mickley-Maris-Garrett piece, now in the Roger Siboni collection, exhibiting a slightly bolder strike and smoother surfaces. This coin was unknown to Siboni, Howes, and Ish when writing *New Jersey State Coppers*. It was sold in the 1904 Chapman Brothers sale of the John G. Mills Collection, where it was purchased by George H. Earle. When Henry Chapman sold the Earle Collection in 1912, his brother, S.H. Chapman, bought the piece. Its subsequent history remains unknown to us, and it is only now returning to the Condition Census records. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John G. Mills (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 413; George H. Earle, Jr. (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2081; S.H. Chapman; later, Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AUKJ, PCGS# 496





**1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 15  
Scarce Maris 24-R Curved Plowbeam**

**15055** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 24-R, W-4975, High R.5, Fine 15 NGC. 163.9 grains. The third finest known example of the die variety and an object lesson in the difficulties of grading certain Confederation coppers. In the last 20 years, knowledgeable numismatists have graded this coin everything between Fine (Hodder) and Extremely Fine (Siboni, Howes, and Ish). The explanation for this lies in the shield, which is deeply cut, ensuring a soft strike to the highest points, with lightly engraved lines that wear off quickly if they were visible in the first place. The deep shield also affects the obverse strike in ways that make examples appear to be more worn than they are. This piece has choice surfaces, with only slight microgranularity, and a firm strike for the variety. The provenance chain supplies ample evidence of the quality of this coin. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1914), lot 243; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 119; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767885 Base PCGS# 45424



**1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 15  
Scarce Maris 25-S Straight Plowbeam**

**15056** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plowbeam, Maris 25-S, W-4980, High R.5, Fine 15 NGC. 171.3 grains. Another coin whose provenance chain indicates a higher degree of appreciation than its technical grade suggests. Bright ginger toning pervades both sides, with occasional darker patches and moderate granularity. The strike is decent, if a little uneven, with the right half of each side more softly struck than the left. This is the only use of the Maris 25 obverse die, and the coin is struck from its early state. The piece is well-centered, though the dentilation toward the top is lacking. The reverse, with its popular heart-shaped shield, is struck from the usual state with the chip at the top left of the R of PLURIBUS. Ranked sixth finest in the Condition Census. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Henry C. Miller Collection (Thomas Elder, 5/1920), lot 1755; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 120; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767886 Base PCGS# 45423



### 1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 12 Maris 26-S Straight Plowbeam

**15057** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plowbeam, Maris 26-S, W-4995, High R.5, Fine 12 NGC. A well-struck example of a scarce New Jersey copper not known to exist above Very Fine. The Maris 26 obverse was used only in this die combination and in the Maris 26-d, of which only two examples are known. It features a rather attractive horse head that, when combined with the heart-shaped shield of the Maris S reverse, makes for a popular variety. This piece is a rich ochre-tan on both sides, with darker reverse fields. The obverse bears some dark patches, but on the whole presents itself well, with the horse head being well-defined, boasting a clear eye and better mane detail than one might expect at this grade level. Struck from the usual state of the reverse, showing the chip at the upper left of the R. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick (purchased 2/1969).  
PCGS# 767887 Base PCGS# 45423





### 1787 Immunis Columbia Copper, XF40 Eagle Reverse, Wide Planchet, W-5680 Struck Over a Maris 26-S New Jersey

**15058** 1787 Immunis Columbia, Eagle Reverse, Wide Planchet—Struck Over a Maris 26-S New Jersey Copper—XF40 NGC. W-5680, High R.7. This issue is believed struck by Matthias Ogden in 1789, at his private mint in Rahway, New Jersey, and should be included in New Jersey variety collections. The undertype provides further evidence for its origin. Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish discuss the New Jersey-Immunis Columbia relationship in *New Jersey State Coppers*:

“Many New Jersey varieties are found struck over a wide array of undertypes, but it is extremely rare to find New Jersey coppers used as host coins. Only Maris 26-S and 35-J are known to have been used as host coins in a systematic manner, thereby suggesting that the overstriking actually took place in one of the New Jersey mints. Maris 26-S is therefore not only an attractive New Jersey variety, but it is also a coin that hints at the complexity and interrelationships of the coinages, mints, and the men involved. An IMMUNIS COLUMBIA certainly would make a logical supplement to a New Jersey collection, allowing its owner greater opportunity to consider the full complexities of the numismatic situation.”

Long ago, these large or wide planchet Immunis Columbia coins were considered patterns, but current scholars suggest they were coined for circulation. In the January 1001 issue of *The Colonial Newsletter*, Michael Hodder wrote:

“It is probable that the entire issue was planned for circulation, and was not struck to support Matthias Ogden’s March 3, 1787 coinage proposal, but rather, to provide Ogden with another source of revenue free from the 10% seigniorage payable to the state on the New Jersey coinage.”

Most examples of W-5680 are on undersized flans and lack a full date and dentilation, but the present coin shows a complete design, due to the relatively large diameter undertype. It is our opinion that this large planchet variant should have a separate catalog number in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. We know of just four overstrikes like this one on large planchets. Most of the undertype was effaced by the overstrike, but portions of the plow are apparent near the S in IMMUNIS. A charming, moderately circulated mahogany-brown example. Listed on page 57 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# BFJL, PCGS# 841





### 1787 New Jersey Copper, MS61 Brown Finest Known Maris 29-L

**15059** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 29-L, W-5075, R.5, MS61 Brown NGC. 157.4 grains. A choice example of a die variety that rarely merits that adjective. Its strike is exceptional for a 29-L, with a fully rendered horse head, distinct scroll, and clear legends. A touch of weakness at the plow and at the upper left corner of the shield (exactly opposite the weak area on the obverse) are the only indications of the problems that usually affect this die pairing. The strike is perfectly centered, with full dentilation on both sides. The warm chocolate brown coloration is uniform, pleasing, and wholly natural. The engraver's finishing brush strokes can be seen on the obverse die, testifying to the absence of circulation wear. Some microgranularity can be seen under magnification on both sides, but it is not distracting. A comparison of this coin's obverse with the Maris plate's depiction of the die underscores how remarkable this specimen is. The horse head on the Maris 29 obverse is very shallowly engraved. Compounding this is the fact that the die began sinking early in its relatively short life. Struck from the perfect state of the die, the central details on this piece are distinct and show no signs of sinking. In contrast, nearly all examples of this variety exhibit a shallow central strike indicative of a sunken die. With its perfectly centered strike, crisp impressions, and uniform patina, this coin surpasses the boldly struck AU Maris 29-L sold in the 2013 Craige sale for the finest known spot on the Condition Census. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (1961); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1338; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767898 Base PCGS# 506





**1787 New Jersey Copper, AU53**  
**Maris 30-L No Sprig**

**15060** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 30-L, W-5090, R.4, AU53 NGC. 157.7 grains. An outstanding New Jersey copper, the second finest known of its die variety, being eclipsed only by the slightly superior Garrett Family example. Both sides feature smooth, hard surfaces and consistent cinnamon-brown patina; some areas of darker toning around the plow handles are noted, with a sprinkling of darker spots in the reverse shield. Struck off-center, as is evident on both sides, with the edge of the reverse die visible. This is the only use of the 30 obverse, which is starting to buckle in a line running from around 8 to 2 o'clock. The Maris L reverse die, on the contrary, is one of the workhorses of the series, being paired with no fewer than seven dies. A remarkable coin, with an unbroken provenance chain extending back over a century. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2085; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 127; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767899 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45**  
**Maris 31-L No Sprig**

**15061** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 31-L, W-5095, R.3, XF45 NGC. 135.4 grains. The Maris 31-L is a favorite of die state specialists because the obverse, used only in this combination, gradually shattered, with cracks forming in several different directions while it remained in service. This handsome example boasts clean surfaces and a pleasant medium brown coloration, suffused with a redder hue on the reverse. The Condition Census for this variety is complex because, after a single known Mint State example, it is almost entirely composed of AU pieces that are affected by varying die states in such a way that direct comparison is difficult. This coin exhibits cracks from the O over NOVA and slightly below the N, which come together across the neck of the horse; another crack arcs along the horse's lower jaw through to the EA of CAESAREA; yet another descends from the scroll to the rim to the right of the date. The reverse is relatively unaffected by all of this, though the weak strike at the center is almost certainly attributable to it. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1498; Herbert M. Oechsner (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1273; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767900 Base PCGS# 506



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, MS63 Brown Splendid Maris 32-T, No Sprig

**15062** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 32-T, W-5100, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. An exceptional Mint State example, with fields so free of marks one has to assume it was carefully put aside almost immediately after striking. Both sides are a bright golden brown awash with faded mint red that lingers in some of the protected areas, particularly on the reverse. This variety is always weakly struck in the centers, a characteristic evident even on the magnificent piece in the Siboni Collection that is ranked first in the Condition Census. The present coin is ranked third, though it could be considered tied for second. The Maris T reverse is only used on the 15-T and 32-T varieties, and die state evidence shows that the 32-T was struck first despite being dated 1787 while the 15-T is dated 1786—a phenomenon seen with several other so-called “biennial” dies. This is the only use of the 32 obverse. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson (5/1988); Donald G. Patrick.

PCGS# 766265 Base PCGS# 506



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40 Attractive Maris 33-U No Sprig

**15063** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 33-U, W-5110, R.4, XF40 NGC. 138.8 grains. A remarkably well-preserved example of a die variety that is difficult to find above Very Fine. This piece has an unusually bold strike, with better definition in the center of the reverse than either of the Garrett coins, both of which are ranked higher in the Condition Census. The fields are free of any distracting marks, and both sides are uniformly toned a pleasant toasted brown with hints of red. This coin has been underappreciated in the past. This combination sees the only use of the Maris 33 obverse. The present coin, dated 1787, was struck before any of the 1786-dated examples of Maris 15-U, a chronological quirk that is important for what it says about work practices in the New Jersey mints. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: William W. Hays Collection; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 131; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Patrick.

PCGS# 767901 Base PCGS# 506





**1787 New Jersey Copper, AU50  
Maris 34-J Deer Head**

**15064** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Deer Head, Maris 34-J, W-5115, R.3, AU50 NGC. 148.6 grains. Overstruck on a Connecticut copper, though little of the undertype remains visible besides the exergual line seen here on the obverse between 1 and 3 o'clock. Struck from the perfect state of the obverse die, and boldly so, with the nicely delineated features of the horse including fine details in the mane and a carefully engraved eye. The reverse is more complex, with a combination of an advanced die state and the presence of the undertype affecting the strike of both the shield and the legend. Both sides exhibit a variegated patina that encompasses a golden tan background with darker, almost maroon toning. Considered fourth finest known of the die variety. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Tony Terranova; Ted Naftzger; William O'Donnell (*Stack's* 1/2001), lot 129; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 110596



**1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine Details  
Very Scarce Maris 35-J, 17 Over 18**

**15065** 1787 New Jersey Copper, 17 Over 18, Maris 35-J, W-5125, Low R.6—Scratches—NGC Details. Fine. 145.3 grains. An interesting example of a very scarce die variety, with a complex story to tell. The coin is well-circulated and rather granular, with a golden-brown patina. Scratches on the obverse to the left of the main devices have toned over, but remain serious enough to warrant the designation. Struck from a late state of the obverse die, with advanced swelling eliminating the lower half of the horse. The reverse is also struck from a late state of the die, though UNUM remains legible. The piece was double-struck, with the initial strike being off-center. This is obvious on the reverse, though less so on the obverse, which bears a softer impression of the reverse die as well. This *Guide Book* variety has always been popular due to the blundered date, which was initially engraved as 1887. As recently as 1988, it was considered a Low R.7. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker (private sale); Herbert M. Oechsner (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 1276; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40 Maris 37-J Goiter Variety

**15066** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Goiter, Maris 37-J, W-5140, High R.5, XF40 NGC. 147.3 grains. Among the finest known examples of this scarce die variety. The horse head is boldly struck and has great eye appeal. Its eye is alert, the hairs of the mane are clear, and its nostril and mouth are distinct. The large, retained cud—the so-called “goiter”—is very bold and instantly recognizable. The smaller cuds on the scroll and along the plowbeam near the coulter are also well-defined. Rust spots to the right of the coulter identify this piece as being struck from a later state of the obverse die. Both sides are microgranular, with a bit of roughness along the reverse rims. A walnut-brown patina has formed on both sides, with the obverse a little darker in color. The reverse is seen here in a later state, with the end of UNUM and the final star affected by progressive die swelling. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Ex: George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2089; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 139; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767904 Base PCGS# 522420





**1787 New Jersey Copper, VG8  
Very Scarce Maris 37-X Goiter Variety**

**15067** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Goiter, Maris 37-X, W-5145, High R.6, VG8 NGC. 146.0 grains. A well-circulated but problem-free example of this very scarce die marriage. Both sides exhibit surfaces that are smooth and hard, with just a smattering of minor marks at the date and to the left of the plow. A light rim bump over the PL of PLURIBUS is noted, but is not distracting. The coloration is a pleasing light brown, with a bit of a woodgrain effect more prominent on the obverse, including streaks of golden tan. The obverse is struck off-center toward 8 o'clock, though the bold dentilation can be seen faintly even on the left-hand side. Reverse denticles are visible only from around 9 to 2 o'clock—it is apparent that the two dies were of different diameters, with the reverse's diameter being notably larger than the obverse's. The Maris 37 obverse die began to fail almost as soon as it was put into use—no specimens are known to exist without the large cud beneath the horse's muzzle and the smaller one to the left of the couler. This represents the earliest state of the obverse die. The reverse shows advanced sinking of the die's center, manifesting as bulging at the shield. While the reverse legend is boldly struck and easily read, the shield is visible mostly in outline, with just a small portion of the horizontal lines in the chief revealed at the left and right points. Although the Maris 37-X is difficult to find (the Condition census for the variety tops out at Very Fine), the only other die combination featuring this reverse is the 48-X, of which only four examples are known, making this an attractive opportunity to add an X reverse to one's collection. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 1/1993), lot 1002; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 766285 Base PCGS# 522420





### 1787 New Jersey Copper, VG8 Maris 37-f Goiter Variety

**15068** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Goiter, Maris 37-f, W-5155, R.4, VG8 NGC. 145.4 grains. A well-circulated example of this interesting die variety. Both sides are somewhat granular and present walnut-brown fields with tan highpoints. The planchet bears a heavy striation on the obverse that remained easily visible after striking; the reverse is also striated, if less distinctly. Struck slightly off-center on both sides, the remaining obverse dentilation is good for this grade level. The Maris 37-f saw the last usage of the Maris f reverse die, a biennial die first used on the 1788-dated Maris 49-f and 50-f Head Left varieties. Here, we see a major die crack progressing in the middle of the shield, though it has not reached its end point to the right of the first U of UNUM. On the contrary, this combination was probably the first use of the Maris 37 obverse, which is not known to exist without the famous "goiter" cud. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Herbert M. Oechsner (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 1278; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766266 Base PCGS# 522420





**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45  
Maris 38-Y No Sprig**

**15069** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 38-Y, W-5170, R.3, XF45 NGC. 152.4 grains. A Condition Census example of this interesting variety, the obverse die of which is distinctive due to the small size of both the horse head and the plow. The visual effect is emphasized on this piece, which is struck on a somewhat larger planchet than is often the case. It is common for coppers struck with the Maris 38 obverse to show very little in the way of dentilation. Although the present coin is struck off-center on both sides, the denticles are visible on over half of the rims. Some roughness on the obverse rim between 2 and 3 o'clock is from the planchet preparation process. The horse is boldly struck, with an arresting eye and sleek overall appearance, though a small scratch on the neck is noted. The central weakness visible on the reverse shield, common to this die pairing, is only lightly apparent on the obverse. Golden brown toning, with darker patches in the obverse fields, testify to the piece's originality. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Daniel W. Valentine Collection (Thomas Elder, 12/1927), lot 251; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 143; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766248 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey, XF45  
Scarce Maris 38-Z No Sprig**

**15070** 1787 New Jersey No Sprig, Maris 38-Z, W-5175, R.5, XF45 NGC. 155.4 grains. An intriguing coin, ranked fourth in the Condition Census for the variety despite the soft peripheral strike. Strong central details, including an almost full eye and nearly complete horizontal shield lines, make this example of the 38-Z memorable. Both sides exhibit honey brown coloration coupled with pleasing surfaces, though some unevenness at the rim is noted. While the Maris 38 obverse is found married to six different dies, this combination is the only use of the Z reverse. This die ended up splitting dramatically, as evidenced by an example that surfaced in the Spiro Collection sale of 1955, which helps explain its rarity. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker (private sale, 9/1958); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers & Merena, 10/1987), lot 1342; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767827 Base PCGS# 506



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40 Scarce Maris 38-a No Sprig

**15071** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 38-a, W-5180, R.5, XF40 NGC. 152.3 grains. Possibly the finest known example of this scarce die variety, listed as first on the Wierzbza Condition Census and as second on that compiled by Siboni, Howes, and Ish. The central details on both sides are fairly bold, particularly the reverse, on which most of the shield lines are distinct in both directions. The horse has good detail in the mane and a clear eye, though the scroll and some of the highpoints are a bit flat. Peripheral definition is softer, with the obverse legend further affected by die chatter, most obvious on the initial N of NOVA. While most die varieties become more common over time as new examples are discovered, the Maris 38-a is a good example of a coin whose rarity rating has been adjusted upward in recent years as collectors developed a better sense of the extant population. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Matthew A. Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 295; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 145; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766287 Base PCGS# 506



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45 Maris 38-c Small Head

**15072** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Small Head, Maris 38-c, W-5190, R.3, XF45 NGC. 142.9 grains. A distinctive variety, with an obverse featuring the smallest nag's head in the entire New Jersey series and a reverse bearing the only shield engraved with seven pales (the groups of vertical lines within it) besides the Maris 83-ii, a contemporary counterfeit. This example is ranked sixth in the Condition Census and bears an unbroken provenance chain extending back for over a century. Dappled tan surfaces on both sides are interspersed with flecks of lighter and darker hues, giving the piece an attractive autumnal look. The diminutive horse head is distinct, with a tiny nick below and to the right of the eye. The obverse is just slightly off-center, and the denticles are indistinct where they are present at all, typical of the die. The reverse is more uneven, with the fields around UNUM being a little rough and the lettering unclear due to lapping. It is also off-center, with bold denticulation along the top of the coin and clash marks in the field below. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Matthew A. Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 291; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 148; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766275 Base PCGS# 506





**1787 New Jersey Copper, AU55  
Maris 39-a No Sprig, Ex: 1895 Winsor Sale**

**15073** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 39-a, W-5195, R.2, AU55 NGC. 161.9 grains. A finely preserved example, with cinnamon-brown toning a bit ruddier on the reverse and strong eye appeal. Struck on a larger planchet than is often the case, with the date entirely present. The strike is typically soft, most evident at the date and the left-hand peripheries of both sides. This is the only use of the Maris 39 obverse, while the Maris a reverse is found married to both the 38 and 39 obverses. The lives of these two dies remain somewhat mysterious. Although the Maris 39-a is a common variety, the 39 obverse is only found in its perfect state and, while all examples of 38-a and 39-a include the crack across the shield, the Maris a reverse also scarcely seems to age. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard B. Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 193; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John F. Ford, Jr. (Bowers & Merena, Frontenac Sale, 11/1991), lot 169; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766267 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VG10  
Scarce Maris 40-b Sprig Above Plow**

**15074** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 40-b, W-5200, High R.5, VG10 NGC. 142.4 grains. The Maris 40-b is the only use of the obverse die featuring the notable "Llama Head." Most examples, like this, retain very little detail within the head, with the eye very rarely being evident. The profile, however, remains distinct and is rather elegant. Montroville Dickeson is credited with discovering the variety in 1860, describing the mane as "exceedingly well executed." This circulated example bears remnants of planchet striations on both sides, but little in the way of marks from circulation. It was double-struck, as can be observed in the legends. At the time of the Oechsner sale, the Llama Head was considered an R.7 variety—while its rarity has come down since, it remains a challenge for collectors. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Empire Coin Company (private sale); Herbert M. Oechsner (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1282; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 763335 Base PCGS# 521277



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30 Scarce Maris 41-c Googly Eyes Variety

**15075** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 41-c, W-5205, High R.5, VF30 NGC. A notable variety, being the only use of the Maris 41 “Googly Eye” obverse, coupled with the Maris c reverse with seven pales (groups of vertical lines) in the shield. The obverse bears the lengthy die crack generally seen running from the plow to between the final EA of CAESAREA. A couple of small hairlines are noted, but these are overshadowed by the clear evidence of the remnants of a brockage between 5 and 8 o’clock. The Maris c reverse is in a later state with this combination, having been severely lapped. This affects the legibility of the legends on all examples of this variety. This piece has also been double-struck, most evident in the shield lines. The published Condition Census erroneously states that the present coin is ex: Bareford and Spiro, which it is not. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John M. Foreman (*Stack’s*, 5/1989), lot 1389; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767856 Base PCGS# 506



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, AU Details Maris 43-Y, No Sprig

**15076** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 43-Y, W-5220, Low R.5—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. AU. A notable example of this die variety, despite its problematic surfaces. While the Maris 43-Y is only now considered to be a low R.5 combination, the Condition Census is topped by the coin in the 1992 Henry Garrett sale now owned by Michael Demling that Siboni, Howes, and Ish call a choice Very Fine. The very strong details on this piece—particularly the full shield lines and the distinct mane and eye on the horse—are impressive. Both sides of the coin are a dark walnut brown, with extensive verdigris from either burial or other adverse environmental conditions. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.





### 1787 New Jersey Copper, MS64 Brown Splendid Maris 43-d No Sprig

**15077** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 43-d, W-5225, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. An extraordinary coin, tied for finest known with the 1980 Garrett Family example now in the Siboni Collection. Both sides are well-centered, but not perfectly so, with the edges of the dies just visible at the bottom of the obverse and top of the reverse. The strike is bold, with finely delineated hairs in the horse's mane, an exceptionally well-rendered eye, and clearly distinct shield lines. The centers are crisp and complete, superior to the Garrett-Siboni coin, though the peripheries here are softer than on that piece. The Maris 43 obverse is a splendid variety to encounter in Mint State, with an artfully engraved horse head that seems alert and cheerful, well-balanced legends, and one of the most carefully punched dates in the series. The Maris d reverse is not quite as accomplished as the obverse, being somewhat asymmetrical, but it remains a handsome die. The crack arcing across the shield, and the small chip at the shield's edge where it exits, are readily visible. A gorgeous coin, and one that would be perfect for inclusion in a type set. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Kenneth Goldman (8/1989); Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 763359 Base PCGS# 506



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, AU55 Dramatically Off-Center Maris 43-d

**15078** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 43-d, W-5225, R.1—Off Center—AU55 NGC. 155.9 grains. An extraordinary piece that would have been noteworthy even had it not been struck off-center due to its high technical grade and appealing coloration. Both sides are boldly struck, with the horse head being especially well-defined. The mane is clearly distinct and the eye is complete and vibrant. The reverse shield lines are entirely visible, if occasionally a little faint. The coin has a beautiful dappled brown patina on both sides that is deeply attractive. All of this, however, is overshadowed by the fact that this example was struck dramatically off-center toward 7 o'clock obverse, 10 o'clock reverse. Nearly all of the plow and shield are present, and the horse is unaffected, but the legends are truncated to A CAESAREA and UNUM and only the final two digits of the date are (mostly) visible. A really eye-catching coin with a fine provenance. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1533; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 156; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45**  
**Maris 44-d Sleigh Runner, Ex: Maris**

**15079** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 44-d, W-5235, R.4, XF45 NGC. 138.1 grains. One of the finest known examples of this popular die variety, from the collection of Dr. Maris himself. The Maris 44 obverse, known since the 1850s as the "Sleigh Runner" due to the unusual shape of the plowbeam, is encountered paired with the c and d reverses, and is here found in its early state. The Maris d reverse die is a biennial die that is known matched with five obverse dies. While two arcs are visible on the shield where the die was damaged early on, this remains an early die state. Both sides of this piece are toned a pleasant cinnamon-brown, with the horse's face and parts of the shield golden-tan. Some roughness to the obverse rim, along with minor striations on both sides, indicate that the planchet stock used for this piece was not well-rolled. Ranked sixth in the Condition Census, though all six of the top coins are considered Extremely Fine. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris (*H.P. Smith*, 6/1886), lot 438; Garrett Family Collection (private sale); Richard Picker (*Stack's*, 10/1984), lot 218; Ted Naftzger; William O'Donnell (*Stack's*, 1/2001), lot 140; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766277 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35**  
**Maris 45-d Obverse Plate Coin**

**15080** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 45-d, W-5240, High R.5, VF35 NGC. 149.7 grains. The finest known example of the die variety, from the collection of Dr. Edward Maris and used by him to illustrate the obverse in his classic 1881 *A Historical Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*. Both sides are struck slightly off-center, which is typical of this variety. Its surfaces are microgranular, with a walnut-brown patina that is a lighter tan on some of the devices and legends. All design elements retain a good level of detail, with the obverse seeming a bit bolder than the reverse. The horse head, in particular, is fully visible if not always struck up, with a complete eye, full profile, and pleasant aspect. The differently sized ears, an unusual characteristic of this die, are well-formed and clear. A tiny clip to the left of 12 o'clock on the obverse is noted. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris (*H.P. Smith*, 6/1886), lot 439; Garrett Family Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1442; Frederick B. Taylor (Bowers & Merena, 3/1987), lot 2228; Ted Naftzger; William O'Donnell (*Stack's*, 1/2001), lot 141; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





### 1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40 Amazing Off-Center Maris 45-e

**15081** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 45-e, W-5245, Low R.5—Off Center—XF40 NGC. 154.7 grains. Another exceptional off-center striking from the Boyd and Ford collections, like the Maris 43-d above. This piece, however, is off-center by over 25%, substantially more even than the eye-catching 43-d. The Maris 45-e is a fairly scarce variety, and the Condition Census quickly delves into Very Fine after only a few better pieces. The present example was struck from early states of both dies—indeed, it was double-struck, as is most evident in the remaining obverse legend and along the top of the horse's muzzle. It is interesting to compare the unstruck portions of the obverse and reverse—the unstruck obverse is much smoother than the striated surfaces of the unstruck reverse, and the resulting struck portions reflect this difference in surface quality. An important error striking. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: W.B. Guy Collection (Henry Chapman, 11/1911), lot 157; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 161; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, AU58 Maris 46-e Obverse Plate Coin

**15082** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 46-e, W-5250, R.1, AU58 NGC. The Maris plate coin for the obverse of this popular variety, just a hair's breadth away from Mint State. This combination is the only use of the 46 obverse die. Here, the horse is very boldly struck, with the hairs of the mane well-defined and the eye clear. The horse's chest is partly lapped away, causing the fin-like projection that resembles the Maris 54 "Serpent Head" obverse. The centers of both sides are a bit soft, with the obverse scroll and plow handles a little flat, and the reverse shield lines fading at this point. The missing final digit of the date is likely a fluke unrelated to die state, possibly caused by grease in the die. Clashing from the reverse die can easily be seen, though it is not as distinct as in later states. The coloration of the coin is a pleasing medium brown, a bit redder in hue on the obverse. An early collector has noted the Maris variety in white ink in the right obverse field. While this is the coin Maris used to depict the obverse die on his famous 1881 plate, it is not the coin sold as part of his collection in 1886, which he described as "Strictly uncirculated. Obverse better than in N.J. Plate." Apparently he upgraded in the intervening years and sold the present example as a duplicate to parties unknown to us. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris Collection; later, Jon Hanson (10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766317 Base PCGS# 506



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, VF Details Very Scarce Maris 47-e

**15083** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 47-e, W-5255, Low R.6—Corrosion—NGC Details. VF. 142.6 grains. When Edward Maris first described this variety in 1881, he wrote that it was “Supposed to be unique. Owned by the writer, who found it in this city [Philadelphia].” While its population has grown over the past 140 years, it remains a challenging variety. This is the only use of the 47 obverse, and it is seen here transitioning from the first to second die state, with the front of the horse’s long chest beginning to fade. The Maris e reverse is shown here in an early state, before the weakening at the I of PLURIBUS. The surfaces are uniformly granular, with walnut-brown toning. Well-struck and very well centered. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Stanley Sherr Collection (*Bowers & Merena*, 6/1984), lot 3215; John M. Foreman (*Stack’s*, 5/1989), lot 1400; Donald G. Partrick.



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, AU58 Finest Known Maris 48-f

**15084** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 48-f, W-5270, R.3, AU58 NGC. 148.4 grains. The finest known example of the die variety, struck on a large-size planchet. The soft strike and vagaries of the die state combine here to produce a coin that is very nearly Mint State but which may appear at first glance to be well-circulated. There is virtually no sign of the date, the shield lines are perhaps only half present, and the reverse legends are indistinct. A closer examination reveals areas of bold definition and fine detail, however, and the coloration is a uniform and very attractive golden tan with red undertones. The horse head is complete in all respects and rather appealing. While the reverse bears planchet cutter marks around nearly half of the rim, the piece displays little in the way of circulation marks. The reverse shield shows an early state of the die crack that will continue to develop until failure. A charming and important coin. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Henry Garrett (*Bowers & Merena*, 3/1992), lot 1394; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767832 Base PCGS# 506





**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45**  
**Maris 48-g, No Sprig**

**15085** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 48-g, W-5275, R.1, XF45 NGC. A handsome coin, not listed in the Condition Census for the die variety but not far from its ranks. Both sides exhibit a light golden-tan coloration with surfaces that are generally free of marks. The planchet itself has a small fissure at 5 o'clock obverse and 2 o'clock reverse. The horse is well-defined and all of the other major design elements are distinct. A slight bump is noted at about 5 o'clock on the reverse. This example is struck from the early state of the reverse die, before the crack formed across the shield. The shield on the Maris g reverse is particularly notable for its unusual design, with the center point of the chief lower than the points to either side. This attribute, in addition to its strong and deeply engraved border, makes this an easy variety for most collectors to attribute by sight. It is a well-engraved variety that tended to be consistently struck, and features what Siboni, Howes, and Ish said "may be the happiest-looking horse on a New Jersey copper." Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson (11/1972); Donald G. Partrick.  
 PCGS# 768361 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35**  
**Amazing Double-Struck Maris 48-g**

**15086** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 48-g, W-5275, R.1—Double Struck—VF35 NGC. 154.6 grains. A remarkable double-struck New Jersey copper, struck on a somewhat misshapen but beautifully patinated planchet, and showing tremendous detail. The obverse includes a fully present horse head, two NOVAS, two sets of plow handles, and a date that can be read. The reverse has a boldly doubled shield with a full PLURIBUS arcing across the middle, with a softer earlier impression above it. The highly off-center strike was the second, and it is interesting to see that the edge of the die did not leave a bolder impression—one can just make out some dentilation above the NO of the off-center NOVA. The authors of *New Jersey State Coppers* note that "Because the 48-g variety is typically so well-struck, the few known double strikes stand out and are highly prized." A wonderful piece with a fine provenance. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1554; Henry Garrett (Bowers & Merena, 3/1992), lot 1397; Donald G. Partrick.



**1788 New Jersey Copper, Fine 15  
Scarce Maris 49-f Head Left Variety**

**15087** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Left, Maris 49-f, W-5470, R.5, Fine 15 NGC. A distinctive example of the famous Head Left type, with a particularly bold obverse. The Head Left varieties (49-f, 50-f, and 51-g) have puzzled numismatists for generations. What would later become known as the Maris 49 obverse is illustrated in Montroville Dickeson's 1859 *American Numismatical Manual*, the first attempt at an encyclopedic work on American coins. It is thought that the Head Left type is an effort to more accurately depict the horse and plow on the New Jersey state seal. Both designs are very different from those used on most New Jersey coppers, and not just because of their orientation. The depiction of the plow is more realistic, for instance, with crossbars between the handles and a coulter that extends to the ground. On this coin, additional attention is drawn to the design differences by the contrast between its dark walnut-brown fields and lighter tan devices. Both sides are microgranular, with the reverse being more heavily so. This is the only use of the obverse die. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766319 Base PCGS# 527



**1788 New Jersey Copper, VF25  
Maris 50-f Head Left, Ex: Norweb**

**15088** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Left, Maris 50-f, W-5475, R.3, VF25 NGC. 158.1 grains. A well-struck example of the Head Left type, with good definition to all design elements, full legends, and a clear date. While the Maris 50-f is the most common of the three Head Left varieties, it remains difficult to find at this grade level. Both sides are microgranular, but have little in the way of circulation marks. Even some of the finer details, often lacking from these pieces, are visible, including the hilt of the sword being used as a plowshare and most of the horizontal lines in the chief of the shield. Both sides are well-centered and attractively toned a uniform golden tan. While the Maris 50 obverse is only found in this die combination, the f reverse was used with four different obverses (37, 48, 49, and 50) from two different years. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker (private sale, 1958); Norweb Family (Bowers & Merena, 10/1987), lot 1355; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766268 Base PCGS# 527





**1788 New Jersey Copper, VF30  
Rare Maris 51-g Head Left Variety**

**15089** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Left, Maris 51-g, W-5480, Low R.6, VF30 NGC. 152.2 grains. A bold and eye-catching example of the rarest variety of this distinctive type. Darker brown fields serve to highlight the tan devices on both sides, providing an attractive shadowing to the horse head, which many feel is the best-engraved of the Head Left trio. The plow is distinct, as is the reverse shield. While denticles are almost never seen on the Maris 51 obverse, which was engraved for larger planchets than ended up being used, this example does show reverse denticulation between 4 and 8 o'clock, which is rarely encountered. The date is somewhat weak, and the reverse legend, particularly at RIBUS, is at times indistinct. The Maris g reverse constitutes another example of what is termed a "biennial die," one that is coupled with obverse dies of different years, and once again we see it being used to strike 1788-dated coins before it is used to produce pieces dated 1787. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1558; Herbert M. Oechsner (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1292; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767835 Base PCGS# 527



**1787 New Jersey Copper, AU50  
Bold Maris 52-i No Sprig**

**15090** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 52-i, W-5280, R.3, AU50 NGC. 141.6 grains. A bold and memorable piece, with an especially well-rendered horse head and sharply defined plow. The obverse of this coin is really exceptional, with smooth, hard surfaces that are nearly without blemish. Its dark brown coloration works to its advantage. While very dark state coppers can often seem unattractive, when they are encountered on a well-struck coin with smooth fields, they can lend a mirror effect that considerably enhances the eye appeal. The Maris 52-i is one of only a small number of varieties in the New Jersey series where both the obverse and reverse dies are only used in this marriage. Most of these monogamous pairings are contemporary counterfeits of which very few examples survive, with the 52-i being an exception. This is a lovely example of a handsome variety. Siboni, Howes, and Ish note that, "the horse of obverse 52 looks the more like a real horse than many other depictions of the animal in the New Jersey series." Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: William O'Donnell (Stack's 1/2001), lot 150; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766270 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45  
Maris 53-j, Period After CAESAREA**

**15091** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Period After CAESAREA, Maris 53-j, W-5290, R.4, XF45 NGC. 160.3 grains. Among the finest known of the die variety, being ranked fourth in the Siboni, Howes, and Ish Condition Census and sixth in the Wierzbza Census. A well-struck piece, with attractive golden-brown coloration and a blush of red undertones. Both sides are well-centered, though lacking full dentilation. This is the only use of the Maris 53 obverse die. The horse head, bearing a stern visage and tousled mane, is distinct and free of distracting marks, with just some light circulation wear evident above the eye and along the ridge of the mane. Both dies were well-engraved. The reverse is bold, with nearly complete shield lines and only slight weakness along the right edge of the shield. Two obverse rim nicks are noted, near 1 and 9 o'clock. An example of this variety was chosen by Sarah Sophia Banks for inclusion in her collection as early as 1795 or 1796. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Henry C. Miller Collection (Thomas Elder, 5/1920), lot 1777; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Bowers & Merena, 3/1990), lot 1250; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766273 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey Copper, AU58  
Exceptional Maris 54-k Serpent Head**

**15092** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Serpent Head, Maris 54-k, W-5295, R.3, AU58 NGC. 129.3 grains. A richly toned and sharply struck example of this enigmatic issue. The "Serpent Head" is one of a small number New Jersey varieties where both dies are used only in a single marriage. Most of these monogamous pairings are rare contemporary counterfeits, with the relatively common Maris 52-i and 54-k being two exceptions. While stylistic similarities make it clear that the Maris 52-i is part of the legitimate series, the question of whether 54-k is a contemporary counterfeit remains unanswered. This particular example ranks high in the Condition Census, which is composed entirely of pieces in the About Uncirculated grades. Both sides are crisp and bold, with a finely rendered horse head and a razor-sharp shield. The planchet bears roller striations at 10 o'clock on the obverse and 12 o'clock of the reverse, with darker toning on the front of the coin in this area. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Hollinbeck Coin Company (11/1953), lot 512; Norweb Family (Bowers & Merena, 10/1987), lot 1358; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766278 Base PCGS# 518





**1787 New Jersey Copper, MS61 Brown  
Finest Known PLURIRUS Type, Maris 55-I**

**15093** 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIRUS, Maris 55-I, W-5300, R.5, MS61 Brown NGC. 154.1 grains. The finest known example of the Maris 55-I, the famous PLURIRUS variety. The surfaces of both sides are remarkably smooth and free of marks, with only slight unevenness evident under magnification to the right of the horse. The coloration is an appealing toasted brown with red undertones. Struck from the intermediate state of the obverse die, after a small crack has developed at the rim between the AR of CAESAREA, but before the larger crack seen on the Maris plate coin also offered in this sale. The obverse details are extraordinarily sharp, most notably at the eye (this may be the only example of this die combination to show a fully rendered eye). Both sides were struck slightly off-center, with the final 7 of the date being partly off-planchet. The reverse is also exceptional. This is the only use of the Maris I reverse, making this not only the finest known example of the die variety but of the entire type. All shield lines are crisp and clear, and the flawed B that resembles an R is obvious. A splendid coin with an illustrious provenance. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard B. Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 202; John G. Mills (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 452; George H. Earle (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2099; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 179; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 767836 Base PCGS# 45426



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35  
Maris 55-I Plate Coin, PLURIRUS Variety**

**15094** 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIRUS, Maris 55-I, W-5300, R.5, VF35 NGC. 146.6 grains. Listed as second finest known of the die variety in *New Jersey State Coppers* by Siboni, Howes, and Ish, where it is graded Choice AU. Bright golden-brown surfaces lend a vibrant look to this well-preserved coin. The obverse is not the most artfully cut die in the New Jersey series, but it is boldly represented on this example. The horse is a little weak at the front of the neck and above the eye, but this is typical for the variety. The surfaces are exceptionally clean and smooth, though it is struck from the late state of the die, after a break has formed from the rim above AE to the horse's snout. The reverse is what this combination is famous for, however, with the B punch breaking in the process of preparing the die, rendering the PLURIBUS as what appears to be PLURIRUS. This coin was used by Dr. Maris to illustrate the variety on his famous 1881 plate. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris (H.P. Smith, 6/1886), lot 453; Garrett Family Collection (private sale); Richard Picker (Stack's 10/1984), lot 228; Tony Terranova; Ted Naftzger; William O'Donnell (Stack's 1/2001), lot 153; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 767836 Base PCGS# 45426



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, AU55 Distinctive Maris 55-m, U Over S

**15095** 1787 New Jersey Copper, U Over S, Maris 55-m, W-5305, R.4, AU55 NGC. 144.3 grains. An impressive coin, with beautiful red and brown coloration that is smooth on the obverse and more dappled on the reverse. Struck from the perfect state of the Maris 55 obverse die, which is used only in the combination and in the 55-l (struck after the 55-m). The obverse is very slightly off-center toward 6 o'clock, affecting the dentilation along the bottom rim. The horse is finely detailed, with only slight weakness to the mane, and with a wide and distinct eye. This is the only use of the Maris m reverse die, which is notable for having the second U in PLURIBUS punched over an S. The reverse on this example is virtually perfect, being precisely centered and boldly struck, with clean fields and no planchet problems. The Maris 55 obverse is illustrated in Dickeson's 1859 *American Numismatological Manual*. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (private sale, 1961); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers & Merena, 10/1987), lot 1361; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 763315 Base PCGS# 45425



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, AU58 Outstanding Maris 56-n Camel Head

**15096** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1, AU58 NGC. An exceptional Maris 56-n, with a very clear and boldly defined horse head showing a complete eye and fine details within the mane. This degree of definition within the head is almost never seen on a 56-n. The date and plow are also sharp. The only weak area of the obverse is at CAESAREA, where the strike is softer and the planchet darker and microgranular. The reverse is similar, in that most of the shield is nicely rendered with crisp details, as is E PLURIBUS. The final UNUM, however, becomes less distinct, as does the right-hand portion of the shield toward the middle. The more solidly struck portions of the planchet have toned an attractive caramel-brown, while the softer areas are darker, progressing to a walnut-brown. This piece is overstruck, but the identity of the host coin is unknown. The horse head alone makes this a very special coin: that most of the rest of it is just as nice is truly remarkable. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson (1971); Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 767837 Base PCGS# 515





**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30  
Maris 56-n Struck Over 1776 Machin's Mills**

**15097** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head Over 1776 Machin's Mills, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1, VF30 NGC. An exciting New Jersey overstrike, produced using a 1776-dated Machin's Mills copper as host. The Machin's variety is Vlack 6-76A, one of only two of these American issues bearing the magical date. The 1776 is boldly seen on the New Jersey obverse side, between 2 and 3 o'clock. The Camel Head overstrike is bold and mostly distinct, with the horse head, plow and date largely visible, but with the New Jersey obverse legend limited to SAREA running in an arc under the 1776 date. The undertype's NIA, from BRITANNIA, shows clearly over where the top of the horse's head should be. The reverse distinctly shows George III's profile oriented sideways under the New Jersey shield. The legend is also jumbled on this side, with UNU of UNUM visible within the king's head and III REX running to the right of and below the shield. Surfaces are dark brown and rather smooth. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Jon Hanson (11/1972); Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767837 Base PCGS# 515



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30  
Maris 56-n Camel Head Struck  
Over Connecticut**

**15098** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head Over CT, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1, VF30 NGC. Struck over a 1787 Connecticut copper of the Draped Bust Left type, the entire date of which can clearly been seen on the New Jersey reverse side between 9 and 10 o'clock. The New Jersey striking exhibits strong detail on this well-preserved piece, which has a pleasing golden-brown patina. The horse head is very nicely struck, with a full eye and distinct mane. The obverse legend is clear and the date, while indistinct, can be made out. The reverse is more jumbled in appearance, with the New Jersey legend interrupted by the Connecticut wording as E PLURIBNDE UNUM. Liberty's arm, with branch in hand, can be seen at the top of the shield. The Connecticut variety is probably Miller 32.4-X.5, but this has not been established with certainty. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Jon Hanson (5/1974); Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767837 Base PCGS# 515



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine 15 Very Scarce Maris 57-n Camel Head

**15099** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Maris 57-n, W-5315, High R.6, Fine 15 NGC. 132.3 grains. The scarcest of the three Camel Head varieties, Maris 56-n, 57-n, and 58-n. As usual, this piece was struck over another coin—in this case, a 1787 Connecticut copper of the Mailed Bust Left type. Liberty's right arm can clearly be seen extended toward the top of the obverse in front of the horse's face, and the first three letters of CONNEC are visible where we would expect to see the PLU of PLURIBUS. Overstrikes always add a layer of complexity when one is evaluating a coin, and this is certainly no exception. The major devices present themselves strongly, most notably the horse head, which is attractively rendered on this die and boldly struck on this example. The date is clear, and the distinctive plow, whose long, curved coulter resembles a scimitar, is mostly distinct. The reverse's shield is sharp, with every horizontal and vertical line plainly distinguishable, but with the undertype interfering with its right margin. It is within the legends that the "background noise" of the Connecticut most obviously comes through, with the New Jersey lettering only legible in part. The surfaces are microgranular, and there is an old scratch directly above the plow that has long since toned over. An interesting feature of the Maris 57 obverse is the die crack running laterally from the right to the horse's neck. This crack, which may well explain the short lifespan of this die, is encountered on every known example of the Maris 57-n with the exception of a remarkable coin in the Siboni Collection. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Fourth C4 Convention Sale (McCawley & Grellman, 11/1998), lot 325; Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 763339 Base PCGS# 515





### 1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30 Scarce Maris 58-n Camel Head

**15100** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Maris 58-n, W-5320, Low R.5, VF30 NGC. 135.8 grains. The third and final Camel Head variety, the 58-n is rather scarce and is encountered overstruck on a number of different of host coins. In this case, it is struck over a Connecticut copper, but the exact type cannot be ascertained. This example, while not reaching the heights of the Condition Census, bears a well-struck and clearly detailed horse head, which is unusual for this type. Indeed, in terms of its expressive face, clear eye, and tousled hair, this horse has few rivals even among coins with higher technical grades. Both sides have developed a pleasant, dappled brown and tan patina that bespeaks originality. Planchet fissures and striations can be seen on both sides, where they were not rolled out during the planchet preparation stage, and a flaw can be seen at 11 o'clock on the obverse. There are, however, fewer circulation marks than one might expect at this grade level. The reverse is a bit off-center, but all legends are on planchet if not always distinct. Struck from early states of both dies. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker (private sale); Herbert M. Oechsner (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 1302; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 763347 Base PCGS# 515



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30 Maris 59-o Sawtooth Denticles

**15101** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 59-o, W-5325, High R.5, VF30 NGC. 137.5 grains. An interesting example of a very distinctive and mysterious variety. The "sawtooth" denticles and large planchet size are regarded as stylistic traits of Walter Mould, who operated the mint at Morristown. The fact that the dies seem more appropriate for smaller planchets raises questions, however, as does the typical quality of the final product. The present piece is ranked third in the Condition Census. The centers are softly struck, and rough planchet surface features are retained—in this case, a fairly large delamination on the reverse can be seen. That said, the level of visible detail on the horse and shield is remarkably high. The horse's eye and mane are clear and some of the horizontal shield lines are exceptionally sharp. This is a clean and well-struck example of a scarce variety, probably from the Dr. Spiro Collection. Spiro owned three high-grade specimens of Maris 59-o, two of which sold to Willard C. Blaisdell. Unfortunately, they were not illustrated, and Blaisdell's coins were sold privately, making these two difficult to trace. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Frederick B. Taylor (*Bowers & Merena*, 3/1987), lot 2254; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 763363 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey Copper, AU55  
Finest Known Maris 60-p, PLURIBS Variety**

**15102** 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBS, Maris 60-p, W-5340, R.4, AU55 NGC. 153.0 grains. The finest known example of the die variety. The exceptionally well-rendered horse head is on display here in a way that is rarely seen. Its finely engraved mane, slender neck, and carefully formed eye all are exquisitely on view. A touch of softness at the nostril and at the innermost curve of the neck do not detract from the piece. The fields are nearly perfect, and the plow, if rather stylized, is clear and distinct. Even the date is artfully punched—a rarity in a series in which dates seem often to have been an afterthought. The reverse complements the obverse, with sharp shield lines and vibrant fields that are redder than the more frosted brown of the obverse. A few darker patches of microgranularity are noted at the P, B, and final star of the legend. While the misspelled Maris p reverse is encountered married to the 60 and 61 obverses, this is the only use of the Maris 60 obverse die. A wonderful coin. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex:* Virgil Brand Collection; New Netherlands Coin Company (private sale, 1952); Harold Bareford (*Stack's* 5/1984), lot 192; Marvin Browder; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B4R, PCGS# 512





### 1787 New Jersey Copper, AU53 Maris 61-p PLURIBS Variety

**15103** 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBS, Maris 61-p, W-5345, R.5, AU53 NGC. 150.6 grains. The second finest known example of this die combination. Struck on large planchets with a tendency to be dark in color, the 61-p is a challenge to find with a bold strike. The Ford-Boyd coin, now in the Siboni Collection, has an overall better strike, but it falls behind the present piece in terms of circulation wear. The obverse of this coin features a rather lightly engraved horse head and a plow that is unusually long and thin. These features, when combined with a soft strike, make for a very quietly rendered design. Perhaps the boldest part of the obverse is the horse's well-defined eye. Gray-brown toning pervades on the obverse, with lighter golden-tan in some of the protected areas, and some darker streaks that have been present since it was portrayed in the 1882 Bushnell catalog. The reverse is more granular and is a darker gray-brown. It is softly struck at the center, but shows good definition throughout much of the shield. The Siboni, Howes, and Ish Condition Census traces this example to the J. Wiley Aulick Collection (George Cogan, 4/1883), but this is incorrect: the Aulick coin was the Maris-Garrett 60-p, the obverse of which is depicted on the extremely rare plates for that sale. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex:* Charles I. Bushnell (*S.H. & H. Chapman*, 6/1882), lot 966; Dr. Edward Maris (*H.P. Smith*, 6/1886), lot 466; Garrett Family Collection (*Bowers & Ruddy*, 10/1980), lot 1461; Henry Garrett (*Bowers & Merena*, 3/1992), lot 1420; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767839 Base PCGS# 512





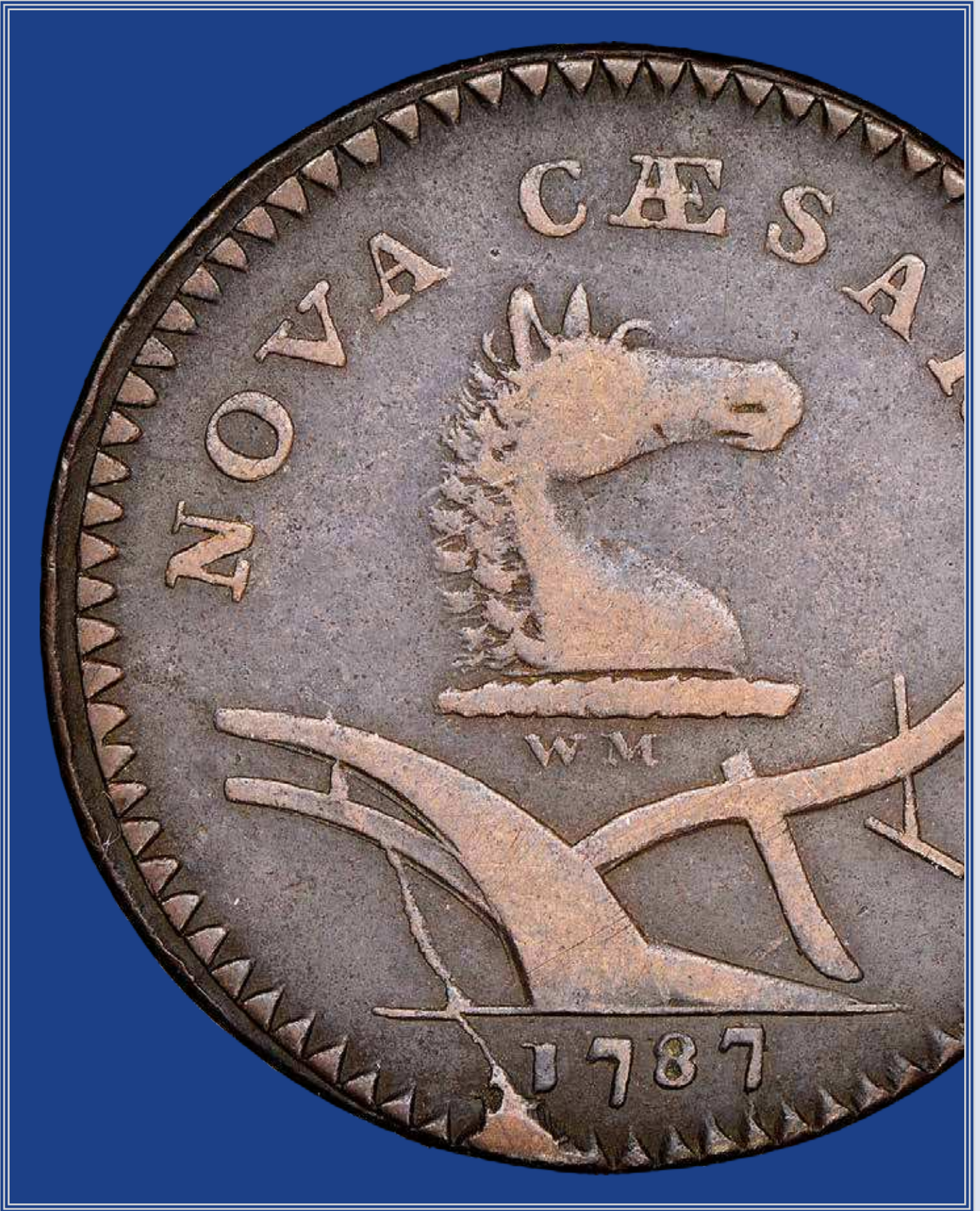
### 1787 New Jersey Copper, MS61 Brown Uncirculated Maris 62-q 'WM Hidden' Variety

**15104** 1787 New Jersey Copper, WM Hidden, Maris 62-q, W-5350, R.3, MS61 Brown NGC. 135.1 grains. A beautiful copper, one of four known Mint State examples of this die variety. The surfaces and coloration of this coin are impressive, with golden-tan fields still bearing ample, if fading, mint red. Virtually no post-strike marks can be found. The planchet has some streaks of darker color in it, and a couple of areas of microgranularity, but these are artifacts of the planchet preparation process. The obverse is the slightest bit off-center, but the reverse is perfectly aligned. This variety has gained much attention in recent years after the discovery that a tiny "WM" had been engraved in the die, as on the unique Maris 62.5-r, but covered up by the three sprigs under the scroll below the horse head. This feature cannot be seen on many examples, however. The present piece is struck from the late state of the obverse die, after the development of the complex break and cud between the rim and the plowbeam, and following the sinking of the middle of the die. The last event denies us the chance to see the hidden WM on this coin. It remains, however, one of a small number of Uncirculated New Jersey coppers, and a beautiful example of the late state of the variety. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 Guide Book.

Ex: Frederick B. Taylor (*Bowers & Merena*, 3/1987), lot 2258; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767840 Base PCGS# 522415











## 1787 New Jersey Copper, Maris 62.5-r, Fine 15 The Extraordinary WM Above Plow Type The Only Known Example

**15105 1787 New Jersey Copper, WM Above Plow, Maris 62.5-r, W-5360, Unique, Fine 15 NGC.** 162.8 grains. 31.3 mm diameter. One of the highlights of the Donald G. Partrick Collection, and a standout among the many exceptional pieces collected over a long career by that discerning numismatist. The coin itself is large, being one of the Morristown Mint's products struck on broad planchets slightly bigger than a half dollar. It is circulated, but beyond typical wear bears few indications of this. The fields are clean and, while a little granular, free of marks. Tan lettering and design elements exhibit attractively against a muted brown background, with only a small area of red verdigris on the left side of the shield's chief standing out differently. The obverse design is clear and distinct, with the horse's eye being the only major detail lost to circulation. Both the horizontal and vertical lines on the reverse shield can be seen to some extent, and the sawtooth denticles are boldly evident around the entire circumference of both sides. A distinctive crack emanates from a rim cud at just past 6 o'clock on the obverse, passing through the exergue line and through both plow handles. Most famously, however, the coin bears the initials WM, in small but distinct capital letters, just below the scroll underneath the horse head. These initials make the Maris 62.5-r an exceptionally important New Jersey copper.

Although the Maris 62.5-r variety was not brought to the attention of the collecting community until 1994, its story goes back much further. The obverse die was unknown to Edward Maris when he published *A Historical Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey* in 1881. It is stylistically similar to obverses 62 and 63, and Maris himself had devised the practice of assigning newly discovered dies fractional numbers following similar dies with whole numbers. This expedient, born of necessity, has become the standard practice when new dies are discovered in the New Jersey series. The reverse die, Maris r, was well-known to collectors, being found paired with the Maris 62, 63, and 64.5 obverses. However, the obverse was not known until it was publicly announced in May 1994. Engraved with the initials WM boldly impressed in the die between the horse head and the plow, it is unlike any other state copper. That the WM stands for Walter Mould has been accepted since the piece was first discovered: it bears every distinguishing characteristic of the New Jersey coppers we know Mould produced from his mint at Morristown. The lingering questions, though, are who was Walter Mould and why are his initials on this die?

Walter Mould is mentioned in connection with the New Jersey coppers from the very beginning. A proposal to strike copper coins for the state was first laid before the General Assembly on May 23, 1786, by Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby, and Albion Cox. On June 1 of that year, the three men (all immigrants from England) were "authorized and empowered ... to strike and coin in Copper, for this State, a Sum equal in Value to Ten Thousand Pounds at fifteen Coppers to the Shilling." Three million New Jersey coppers would have to be produced to fulfill this requirement. Because Mould encountered difficulties in securing the onerous £10,000 bond mandated by the contract with the state, his two associates were granted the right to separate their contract from his on November 22, 1786. The division of the agreement left Mould contracted to produce one million coppers if he could secure his bond in the next two months, which he finally managed to do.

Mould's involvement with coinage production would appear to have been extensive by the time he negotiated a contract with New Jersey. Given that he had not held a position at the Royal Mint while he lived in England, and had never been employed or under contract by any other state while in the U.S., one might wonder where he acquired this experience. It almost certainly began with counterfeiting copper coins in England: Siboni, Howes, and Ish, in *New Jersey State Coppers*, cite a February 1776 account of the arrest of one Mould and his wife for counterfeiting. By the time Mould permanently emigrated to the United States (probably in 1784), he was corresponding with James Jarvis and was acquainted with Samuel Atlee. Using Atlee's brewery in New York City as a home base, Mould helped to set up a coining operation in this country and began training Samuel's son James Atlee in the art of engraving dies. In May and August 1785, Mould petitioned Congress in an attempt to negotiate a federal coinage contract, and had a hand in the making of the Confederation patterns in pursuit of such a contract. By the time the agreement with New Jersey was being made, Walter Mould had considerable experience in most aspects of minting procedures.

Once Mould was finally able to secure the required bond, he established the Morristown mint with the assistance of William Liddel and began to strike New Jersey coppers, almost certainly in February 1787. His coppers were distinctive in appearance, being struck at first on larger planchets than were used at Goadsby and Cox's Rahway Mint, and sharing various stylistic tendencies. In *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, authors Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen discuss the use of "sawtooth" denticles on a number of coppers produced in the United States in the 1780s, tracing this design element to Mould's preference for them. Mould's coppers are of generally high quality and are well-engraved. That said, the presence of a devastating die crack and cud, which appears to have developed very early in the striking process, suggests that perhaps he was not yet fully proficient in other aspects of die production such as annealing.

It seems reasonable to suggest that the WM Above Plow type was Mould's initial design for the New Jersey coppers and, hence, that the Maris 62.5-r is the first variety struck at Morristown. Mould would have been aware of the practice of some European engravers of signing their work, and presumably relished the opportunity of punching his initials into what was probably his first fully legitimate coinage issue. His initials appear on no other die prepared by him, with the exception of the Maris 62, on which they were engraved but then mostly obscured by a trio of sprigs punched over them. Indeed, the appearance of Mould's WM on this piece comprises the only instance of initials to be found engraved into the die of any of the coppers issued by any of the states that produced them. Given that they do not appear on varieties traced to Mould that we know were produced after this, and that the Maris 62 obverse has the initials deliberately effaced, it is all but certain that Mould was told to remove his initials from the design. Due to the rarity of the 62.5-r, it is also likely that he was ordered to destroy existing pieces bearing his initials, and that the current example is a lucky survivor.

This piece was first brought to widespread attention in a front-page article written by Michael Hodder that appeared in the May 2, 1994, issue of *Coin World*. In it, Hodder described the coin as "The most spectacular, important discovery in the field of early American and state copper numismatics." It has been nearly 25 years since this coin was last sold at auction. It could easily be another 25 years—or more—before another opportunity to compete for it arises. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John Higgins; Bowers and Merena (8/1996), lot 2; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUL9, PCGS# 500



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, MS63 Brown Exceptional Maris 63-q Sprig Above Plow

**15106** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 63-q, W-5365, R.3, MS63 Brown NGC. 144.6 grains. An extraordinary Mint State New Jersey copper, with bright golden-brown coloration that is simply ablaze with original mint red retained in some of the protected areas of the devices and legends. Struck from the perfect state of the obverse die, the fields are smooth and free of any post-striking marks whatsoever. A tiny planchet defect hidden on the horse's snout serves to distinguish this example from the few others that exist at this grade level. This coin is ranked number two in the Condition Census for the variety. It was struck from the second of four states of the Maris q reverse. A crack extends from the rim to the P, then runs down the following LU. Later, a retained cud will develop at the shield's top-left corner, but this piece was struck while the shield was still intact. The Maris 63 obverse was one of those chosen to be depicted in Montroville Dickeson's foundational *American Numismatical Manual* in 1859. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (private sale, 1961); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1370; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 767841 Base PCGS# 521277



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, MS62 Brown Mint State Maris 63-q, Sprig Above Plow

**15107** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 63-q, W-5365, R.3, MS62 Brown NGC. An impressive example of the variety, and among the most notable in the late reverse die state. Unlisted in the modern Condition Censuses, having been purchased by Donald G. Partrick privately in 1972. Quite a lot about the peculiarities of early American numismatics can be demonstrated with this coin. While Uncirculated, the weakly struck centers may suggest wear to the non-specialist. The absence of the horse's eye in particular is fairly common among even high-grade pieces, and the roughness at the horse's neck is also due to the soft strike not smoothing out the rough planchet. Examination of the fields, however, shows a lack of any circulation marks, and remnants of original mint red can be found lingering between the plow handles and among the lettering. The reverse is in a very late state, not only exhibiting the often-seen cud at the left chief of the shield, but also the crack extending from the second star up past the cud, all the way to below the B of PLURIBUS. An excellent selection for the advanced collector. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson (7/1972); Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 767841 Base PCGS# 521277





### 1787 New Jersey Copper, AU53 Scarce Maris 63-r Sprig Above Plow

**15108** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 63-r, W-5370, R.5, AU53 NGC. 153.1 grains. A well-centered and nicely preserved example, with attractive chestnut-brown toning and strong eye appeal. The present coin is ranked second on Mike Wierzba's Condition Census for the variety. It is softly struck, as is typically seen, with no eye apparent on the horse head. Close examination of the plow, scroll, and lettering indicates a near absence of circulation wear, with only the slightest bit of rub visible at the highest points of the devices. A couple of trivial marks above the SA of CAESAREA are noted for accuracy, but certainly do not distract. The Maris r reverse is here represented in its second state, with weakening to the denticles evident between 7 and 8 o'clock. The shield, like the horse head, is softly struck, retaining some pre-strike planchet marks. A splendid piece, just a short step away from the finest known. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (private sale, 1961); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1372; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767843 Base PCGS# 521277



### 1787 New Jersey Copper, MS62 Brown Mint State Maris 63-s, Sprig Above Plow

**15109** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 63-s, W-5375, R.2, MS62 Brown NGC. 143.0 grains. This is the fourth spectacular Maris 63 obverse die variety in the current sale, and a fitting complement to the Maris 63-q and 63-r coins that precede it. Ranked as the finest known example of the variety in Mike Wierzba's Condition Census, both sides of this coin are toned a vibrant golden-tan and are remarkably free of post-strike marks. While the centers of both sides are, as always, softly struck, the horse head on this piece exhibits more detail in the face and mane than is almost ever seen on any variety using the Maris 63 obverse. The Maris s reverse is unique to this variety, and is a handsomely engraved die, with a small but neatly formed shield, balanced legends, and a pleasing pair of crossed sprigs below. An exceptional state copper. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Charles I. Bushnell (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 971; Hollinbeck Coin Company (private sale, 5/1956); Norweb Family Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1374; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767844 Base PCGS# 521277



**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45**  
**Maris 64-t No Sprig**

**15110** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 64-t, W-5380, R.1, XF45 NGC. A choice example of this intriguing variety, struck on a very large planchet, exhibiting not only full dentilation but complete die edges. The Maris 64 obverse is extremely similar to the Maris 59 "Sawtooth" obverse. Besides the obvious use of similar denticles, the dates, legends, and plows are nearly identical. Only the horses are particularly different. This example is struck from a late state of the obverse die, after cracks have formed from the C to above the horse's snout and running below the plow handles to the junction of the right handle and the exergual line. This marks the only use of the Maris t "Trident Shield" reverse, and this piece is struck from the early state of the die. The coin is well-struck and bears only a modicum of circulation marks. Its coloration is a pleasing reddish-brown. A tiny split can be seen in the planchet on the reverse between 12 and 1 o'clock. A handsome piece. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Bowers & Merena (private sale, 5/1994); Donald G. Partrick.  
 PCGS# 767847 Base PCGS# 506



**1788 New Jersey Copper, VF20**  
**Maris 65-u Head Right**

**15111** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Right, Maris 65-u, W-5495, R.4, VF20 NGC. An interesting example that just misses being included in the Condition Census for the die variety. The Maris 65-u is unusual for several reasons, and has been the object of debate concerning its origins and rarity. It bears some stylistic similarities to known products of the Morristown Mint, yet the production quality is not what we usually see from Walter Mould. This particular example is better in this regard than most: it is struck on a nicely round planchet, is very well-centered, and is a rare striking from the earliest obverse die state, before cracking develops in the denticles below the tips of the plow handles. Both sides are uniformly dark and microgranular, but retain some gloss and are free of distracting marks. The central strike is soft, as is most obviously seen on the obverse though it affects both sides. This is the only use of the 65 obverse, while the u reverse was also paired with the 64 and 66 dies. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767860 Base PCGS# 521





**1788 New Jersey Copper, AU58  
Outstanding Maris 66-v Braided Mane**

**15112** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Braided Mane, Maris 66-v, W-5505, High R.5, AU58 NGC. 151.6 grains. A beautiful coin, ranked as third finest known of the die variety in the Condition Census. The Braided Mane variety has always been popular with collectors, who enjoy its distinctive and well-engraved mane. In fact, there are two Braided Mane varieties, Maris 66-u and 66-v, but with only five known examples of 66-u to go around, the 66-v has become the default variety for the type. The present coin is very well struck in the central portions, providing a beautifully rendered horse head with a clear eye and distinct mane, as well as a complete reverse shield with all lines visible. Some weakness at the date and at the top of the reverse legend indicates a soft strike, which is also suggested by some retained planchet roughness seen across the coin when viewed under magnification. Regardless, this remains an excellent example of the variety and was included in the 1914 ANS Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: F.W. Doughty Collection (Thomas Elder, 4/1909), lot 645; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's 10/2003), lot 209; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767855 Base PCGS# 516765



**1788 New Jersey Copper, AU55  
Beautiful Maris 67-v Brushed Mane**

**15113** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Right, Maris 67-v, W-5510, R.1, AU55 NGC. Unlisted in the modern Condition Censuses, though it clearly belongs there. A nearly Mint State piece, with a rich bronze patina that provides outstanding eye appeal. This is a fine example of early American coin engraving, with a handsome and well-formed horse head, carefully punched date, balanced legends, and nearly symmetrical shield. The Maris 66 and 67 obverses are similar in many ways, differing mostly in their distinctive manes. Here, the mane is sticking straight out, as though it had been thoroughly brushed. Otherwise, the obverse dies are remarkably alike, with long scrolls of eight nodules, similar plows with nearly invisible singletrees, the same punctuation, and so on. This is the only use of the obverse die. The reverse features a shield that is cut carefully but not too deeply, allowing it to strike up well. Some darker patches on the reverse do little to distract from the overall attractiveness of this piece. This was purchased in 1972 in a Lester Merkin sale, in which it was claimed to be from the collection of R. Coulton Davis. The 1890 Davis sale, however, lists no such coin, and it is difficult to support this claim in lieu of supporting evidence. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Lester Merkin (10/1972), lot 491; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767851 Base PCGS# 516765

## 1787 New Jersey Copper, MS61 Brown Finest Known Maris 68-w A Spectacular Example

**15114** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 68-w, W-5400, R.5, MS61 Brown NGC. 158.4 grains. An extraordinary coin. Both sides virtually glow with original mint red mostly fading to a light olive-tan but with plenty of undiminished color showing through, particularly around the date, among the letters, between the horse and scroll, and within the horizontal lines of the reverse shield. The surfaces are nearly pristine, with one very light hairline noted above the horse's muzzle and eye. Finishing marks can be seen on both sides, with some of the engraver's initial lines drawn while planning the layout of the die still visible. These are most evident running from the left and right points of the shield to the middle point. This level of detail is wonderful to see on any New Jersey copper, but to witness it on a variety that is usually encountered in well-worn condition is simply astounding. The obverse is very well centered, with the entire date on planchet—even the final 7, which is nearly always cut off. The Maris 68-w is always encountered on a small-diameter planchet, making centering difficult, and the lack of obverse denticles is typical. The reverse is struck slightly off center toward 8 o'clock, with some dentilation visible at the opposite side. Both centers are softly struck, with the horse's mane and the center of the shield lacking in detail. This coin is essentially as struck, which is a remarkable statement to make about a 68-w.

The Maris 68-w is a variety that remains shrouded in mystery. The obverse die is not known to have been used in any other combination. It is somewhat crude, but not preposterously so: the horse's head is too large in relation to the plow, which is truncated and placed a bit too far to the right. The lettering is very widely spaced, but otherwise acceptable. The plow handles and coulter appear only to have been outlined on the die, rather than fully engraved, giving the struck coin a concave appearance in these areas. The reverse die is only used in this combination and in one other: the Maris 69-w, an extremely crude and amateurishly produced copper of which only four examples are currently known. Its shield is poorly rendered and displaced to the left. While it is true that there are any number of New Jersey copper varieties that exhibit mediocre workmanship, the fact that the Maris 68-w is only found in a die relationship with one of the crudest members of the series has led many to believe it to be a contemporary counterfeit. Arguing against this theory are the facts that it was produced in relatively large numbers and has a tendency to be heavy—the 1980 Garrett sale piece was 176.5 grains, and all of the top three examples in the Condition Census are over the legally stipulated 150.0 grains.

The provenance of this coin has become somewhat muddled over the years, with Siboni, Howes, and Ish tracing the present piece back to the Cleneay sale of 1890. This is incorrect, however. The Cleneay piece (lot 364 in that sale) is described as "Fine" and with a "Defect in planchet over horse's head." While not plated in the catalog, that description perfectly fits the best 68-w in the Spiro Collection (lot 1604), which is plated, and which reappeared in the 1991 Frontenac sale having passed through the Boyd and Ford collections in the meantime. The bulk of this coin's provenance, however, derives from private sales that are difficult to trace, and attribution of this coin to collectors prior to F.C.C. Boyd must be understood as probable but not definite. It is notable, however, that Hines, Sheldon, and Clarke are all regarded today primarily as large cent collectors—that they regarded this particular piece as exemplifying the coinage speaks volumes. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Ex: Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 211; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 783098 Base PCGS# 506







### 1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35 Finest Known Maris 72-z Plaited Mane

**15115** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 72-z, W-5420, R.5, VF35 NGC. 95.2 grains. The finest known example of this fascinating variety, and the Maris plate coin for both the obverse and reverse. Nearly every design element is clearly visible on this piece, in stark contrast to most others of this variety. Its closest rival is the Spiro-Boyd-Ford piece, on which the horse head is actually a little more distinct, but on which the date and other areas are obscured by an undertype. Only vague suggestions of its being an overstrike can be discerned on this example, which is boldly struck, reasonably well-centered, and nearly devoid of circulation marks or planchet problems. The reverse is slightly double-struck. The coin is absurdly underweight (the legally stipulated weight was 150 grains), pointing toward a clandestine origin, almost certainly Machin's Mills. The 72-z is a monogamous pairing, being the only known use of either die, an attribute shared with the other Plaited Mane varieties. Its distinctive appearance was recognized early on as being meaningful, and the obverse is illustrated in Montroville Dickeson's 1859 *American Numismatical Manual*, one of the earliest works to examine the topic. If a Maris 72-z can be described as magnificent, this is the coin. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris (*H.P. Smith*, 6/1886), lot 487; Garrett Family Collection (*Bowers & Ruddy*, 10/1980), lot 1477; Henry Garrett (*Bowers & Merena*, 3/1992), lot 1439; Tony Terranova; Ted Naftzger; William O'Donnell (*Stack's*, 1/2001), lot 168; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767911 Base PCGS# 521277





**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35  
Maris 73-aa Plaited Mane  
Overstruck on an RR-14 Vermont**

**15116** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Maris 73-aa, W-5430, R.4—Struck over Vermont RR-14—VF35 NGC. A spectacular example of a Maris 73-aa, with a dramatic overstrike showcasing the chaotic state of the copper coinage at the time it was made. The production circumstances of the Plaited Mane varieties of New Jersey coppers (Maris 70-x, 71-y, 72-z, and 73-aa) remain unclear. The recently published book, *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, by Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen, includes these coins as likely issues of Machin's Mills, but this is not beyond dispute. To further complicate matters, the RR-14 that served as the undertype for this coin is itself of uncertain manufacture, with Howes, Rosen, and Trudgen stating that if it was not struck at Machin's Mills, the dies probably originated there. It's quite possible that the buyer of this coin is obtaining a New Jersey, Vermont, and Machin's Mills copper all in one. The coin itself is actually rather impressive, with generally smooth surfaces, bold if intermittent details, and exceptional eye appeal for those who enjoy a coin that presents the viewer with a puzzle. The die crack to the right of the C of CAESAREA, which caused extensive die damage affecting the utility of both dies, is visible on this piece, running down and impressing itself into the D of the undertype's INDE. The left sides of both dies on the 73-aa are rarely visible because of this damage, though the present piece was struck so far off center that the NOVA and E PL would probably not appear anyway. This piece is illustrated in Tony Carlotto's 1998 *The Copper Coins of Vermont and Those Bearing the Vermont Name*. It is a memorable overstruck copper. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall Collection; Virgil Brand (New Netherlands, 1951); Harold Bareford (Stack's 5/1984), lot 206; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 763355 Base PCGS# 521277





**1788 New Jersey Copper, VF30  
Scarce Maris 74-bb Running Fox**

**15117** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox, Weak Coulter, Maris 74-bb, W-5515, High R.5, VF30 NGC. 153.1 grains. Listed as the sixth finest known in the Wierzbza Condition Census, though it should be noted that all of the finest known examples of this variety are in the Very Fine range. The Maris 74 obverse is sometimes referred to as the Ghost Coulter. A die break extending from the rim at around 5 o'clock is seen on all known examples, and it is likely that this early crack required lapping that removed some of the obverse detail. This is a rather pleasing example of the variety, with plenty of well-struck details and no real problems. The Running Fox reverse shows all design elements, though the center is soft. The Maris 74-bb is genuinely scarce, but obtainable for most collectors. This particular coin was sold in the 1955 Spiro Collection sale; that provenance had been lost until it was recently confirmed by the owner of the auctioneer's copy of that catalog. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1620; Herbert M. Oechsner (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1316; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766371 Base PCGS# 524



**1788 New Jersey Copper, XF45  
Maris 77-dd Running Fox, Ex: Eliasberg**

**15118** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox Left, Maris 77-dd, W-5535, R.3, XF45 NGC. 143.5 grains. An exceptional coin. The Maris 77 obverse is only encountered married to the cc and dd reverses. Only two examples are known of the 77-cc. When Edward Maris published his *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey* in 1881, he included the 77-dd and a 78-dd. The 78-dd was eventually recognized as late die state of the 77-dd, after it had suffered not one but two very serious die injuries. The 78 obverse was delisted, but given the significant difference between the two die states, many collectors choose to include both in their collections. Indeed, some include a third state: that of coins struck after the first die injury, but before the second. The present coin represents the initial state. Its ruddy appearance is highly appealing and the surfaces are choice. The pleasant appearance of the horse, with its carefully engraved mane, and the boldly struck shield and unusually clear "running fox" make this a very desirable coin. An Eliasberg provenance is rarely encountered with New Jersey coppers, and reflects well on the quality of this piece. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers & Merena, 5/1996), lot 83; William O'Donnell (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 173; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766251 Base PCGS# 524



**1747 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40**  
**Vlack 1-47A, W-7660 Punch-Linked**  
**To the Brasher Doubloon**

**15119** 1747 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 1-47A, W-7660, R.5, XF40 NGC. Technically not a Machin's Mills issue, this variety has letter punch characteristics that are shared with the Brasher doubloon and other New York emissions attributed to John Bailey. A new reference, *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, published in 2021 by Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen is highly recommended to collectors of this series. The authors observe: "Punch linkage can be contentious when assigning heritage to a coin, but it can supplement additional observations in support of a theory."

Both sides of this mocha-brown example are smooth and slightly glossy with vertical striae on the obverse, probably as struck. Light clash marks are also evident. The planchet is slightly incomplete at 7:30 relative to the obverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.  
 NGC ID# 2B3U, PCGS# 445



**1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF25**  
**Vlack 5-72A, W-7710**

**15120** 1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 5-72A, W-7710, R.6, VF25 NGC. The dies for this variety are attributed to Walter Mould and James Atlee, with the coins struck at Samuel Atlee's "brewery mint" in New York City about 1785. Howes, Rosen, and Trudgen discuss that establishment in *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*: "It is believed that James F. Atlee learned the coinage trade from Walter Mould while they were operating a clandestine mint at his father's porter brewery in New York City."

Approximately two dozen examples of this variety are known today. The obverse die was reused on 1774-dated pieces. Glossy and smooth caramel-brown surfaces display virtually pristine surfaces that show only trivial marks and microscopic pits. An amazing example. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Anthony J. Terranova (3/24/1983); Donald G. Partrick.  
 NGC ID# 2B3W, PCGS# 451





**1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF30**  
**Vlack 7-72B, W-7730**

**15121** 1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 7-72B, W-7730, High R.6, VF30 NGC. Like the Vlack 5-72A die combination, these Vlack 7-72B coins are attributed to Samuel Atlee's "brewery mint" in New York City, from dies by Walter Mould and James Atlee. The authors of *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills* report: "James' father, Samuel, had immigrated to New York City in late 1783 after a failed distillery business and marriage. Samuel reopened the large Harrison Brewery located just north of the city along the eastern shore of the Hudson River and used it as a porter brewery."

Only about a dozen examples are known with the best survivors grading in the VF25 to XF45 range. A pleasing olive-brown example with orange-tan highpoints on each side. Slight planchet roughness is evident at the central obverse and reverse. An area of steel toning is noted at the upper reverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (8/8/1983); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B3W, PCGS# 451



**1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40**  
**Vlack 24-72C, W-7740**

**15122** 1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 24-72C, W-7740, High R.6, XF40 NGC. This variety is attributed to Samuel Atlee in New York City and was probably struck about 1785 from dies that are not used on any other varieties. Quite weakly defined at the obverse periphery with stronger central details, presenting well with semi-glossy olive and light brown surfaces. Remnants of letters in the obverse legend remain on this likely Condition Census example. Howes, Rosen, and Trudgen report that the finest known examples grade in the VF30 to XF45 range. These authors of *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills* do not provide a traditional Condition Census (a hard thing to accomplish) but give a range of grades of the best-known examples for each variety. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Mike Ringo; C-4 Sale (11/2000), lot 55; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B3W, PCGS# 451



**1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF30**  
**Vlack 3-74A, W-7750**

**15123** 1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 3-74A, W-7750, R.6, VF30 NGC. This variety is attributed to Samuel Atlee's clandestine New York City coinage manufactory, with dies engraved by Walter Mould and Samuel's son, James. Gary Trudgen writes in his December 2018 *Journal of Early American Numismatics* article ("Samuel Atlee's New York City Brewery and Mint") that Mould likely taught die engraving to James Atlee who used Mould's design choices in his own later die work.

There is some disagreement regarding the rarity of this variety that is listed as URS-8 (65 to 124 known) in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, and as R.6 (13 to 30 known) in *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*. A beautiful example with choice olive-brown surfaces showing slight planchet roughness at the central reverse. Nicely centered with most of the obverse border and all of the reverse border showing detail. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Mike Ringo; C-4 Sale (11/2000), lot 56; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B3Y, PCGS# 454



**1775 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40**  
**Vlack 4-75A, W-7780**

**15124** 1775 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 4-75A, W-7780, R.4, XF40 NGC. This is the only Machin's Mills halfpenny variety that bears the date 1775, and it is considered an emission of Samuel Atlee's New York City brewery mint. The variety also ranks among the most plentiful of all the Samuel Atlee issues. There are 34 varieties traditionally called Machin's Mills halfpence, including four of John Bailey, 14 of Samuel Atlee, and 16 of Thomas Machin. An attractive olive and steel-brown example showing faint, old scratches on the reverse that are blended with the surrounding surface. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B42, PCGS# 457





**1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40**  
**Vlack 6-76A, W-7790**

**15125** 1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-76A, W-7790, R.4, XF40 NGC. An extraordinary Machin's Mills piece bearing the all-important 1776 date. All of the counterfeit British halfpence known as Machin's Mills coins that are dated from 1771 to 1776 are attributed to Samuel Atlee's brewery mint in New York City. Nicer than the NGC-assigned grade, and called AU with tinges of mint color in the Garrett catalog. Both sides are glossy light to medium-brown with exceptional surfaces. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex:* Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2228; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B43, PCGS# 460



**1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF35**  
**Vlack 6-76A, W-7790**

**15126** 1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-76A, W-7790, R.4, VF35 NGC. This variety is attributed to Samuel Atlee's New York City brewery mint. While probably struck in 1785, these 1776-dated pieces are extremely popular with colonial collectors and with others having a love of American history. The date on the coin is considered magical. Fortunately for those collectors, the Vlack 6-76A variety is plentiful compared to many other varieties. An exceptional and nicely centered Machin's Mills halfpenny with slight planchet roughness on the pleasing olive-brown surfaces. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex:* Robert Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B43, PCGS# 460



**1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VG8**  
**Vlack 9-76B, W-7800**

**15127** 1776 Machin's Mills Small Date, Vlack 9-76B, W-7800, High R.6, VG8 NGC. This variety ranks among the most important in the entire Machin's Mills series. Eric P. Newman discussed these coins in depth in his 1958 article, "A Recently Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma," that was published in the ANS Centennial publication. Newman recognized that the central device punches on both sides of this variety are identical to a long series of interlocked Vermont copper varieties bearing the dates of 1787 and 1788. The authors of *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills* write: "The relationship between 9-76B and the many Bust Right interlocked Vermont coppers solves the enigma of why these Bust Right Vermont coppers had the modified British Union Jack in their shield instead of four wheat sheaves which are emblematic of Vermont."

A lovely example of the extremely important Small Date variety, here presenting steel-brown and olive surfaces that are surprisingly smooth for the assigned grade. A prominent obverse rim break is noted at 12 o'clock. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert Vlack (4/11/1976); Donald G. Partrick.  
 NGC ID# 2B43, PCGS# 460



**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU55**  
**Vlack 11-78A, W-7820**

**15128** 1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 11-78A, W-7820, R.3, AU55 NGC. Called "Nearly Uncirculated" in the Garrett catalog, certainly consistent with the NGC-assigned grade, placing this piece in the Condition Census for the variety that ranges from XF45 to MS63. The four varieties dated 1778 are the earliest dated pieces that are actually attributed to Thomas Machin; he is remembered in history for the Great Chain across the Hudson River at West Point. Gary Trudgen suggests that these back-dated coins might have been 10th anniversary commemoratives of the Great Chain.

This splendid and important piece shows crude workmanship that only adds to its charm. Both sides are light olive-brown with hints or rose toning. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2229; Donald G. Partrick.  
 NGC ID# 2B45, PCGS# 466





**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU55**  
**Vlack 11-78A, W-7820**

**15129** 1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 11-78A, W-7820, R.3, AU55 NGC. A second Condition Census example of Vlack 11-78A that was likely struck at Machin's Mills in 1788. Thomas Machin (1744-1816) was born in England and came to America in the 1770s. Although there are conflicting reports of his early life, it is believed that Machin came to America as a British soldier and eventually deserted, pledging his allegiance to the Continental forces. By all accounts, Machin was a brilliant civil engineer.

Traces of cartwheel luster remain on the choice, medium chocolate-brown surfaces of this important Machin's Mills halfpenny. A few splashes of darker toning are noted on the obverse with vertical planchet striae on both sides. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B45, PCGS# 466



**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF45**  
**Vlack 12-78B, W-7830**

**15130** 1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 12-78B, W-7830, R.4, XF45 NGC. This frequently encountered variety is linked to four Connecticut copper varieties. A defective planchet cutter left a rim burr on Vlack 12-78B and on the four Connecticut varieties, showing that planchets for all of those coins were produced at the same time and place. Trivial planchet defects as struck are noted on both sides of this pleasing olive-brown halfpenny that shows a beveled obverse border and a squared reverse edge. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Mike Ringo; C-4 Sale (11/2000), lot 68; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B45, PCGS# 466



**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF45**  
**Vlack 13-78B, W-7840**

**15131** 1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 13-78B, W-7840, R.5, XF45 NGC. For today's historically-minded collectors, it is exciting to think that Thomas Machin, a British army deserter and hero of the Continental Army, who is best known for his Great Chain at West Point, is the same Thomas Machin who produced these prized coins. The olive-brown surfaces of this attractive Machin's Mills halfpenny exhibit intermingled steel-brown and maroon patina. Prominent border details appear at the right side of the obverse and reverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.  
 NGC ID# 2B45, PCGS# 466



**1784 Counterfeit Halfpenny, VF35**  
**Vlack 14-84A, W-8130**

**15132** 1784 British Counterfeit Copper, Vlack 14-84A, W-8130, R.5, VF35 NGC. Jack Howes, Jim Rosen, and Gary Trudgen, authors of *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, record this variety in a section of their book subtitled "A Guide to Imitation British Halfpence of Uncertain Origin." Robert A. Vlack included this variety on photo plates of Machin's Mills halfpence that he produced in 1974, thus its inclusion in the recently published history of the series. The variety is not the work of John Bailey, Samuel Atlee, Thomas Machin, or any other known artist. Areas of emerald patina are noted on the cedar-brown surfaces of this important evasion copper. A few vertical and diagonal lines are observed on the obverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.





## Circa 1787 Excelsior Copper, AU58 Indian and George III, Vlack 9-87NY

**15133** Circa 1787 Machin's Mills, Excelsior Indian and George III, Vlack 9-87NY, W-7880, R.8, AU58 NGC. Considered a 1787 emission as the Indian reverse is combined with other coins that are dated 1787. This is the *Guide Book* plate coin for many editions including the latest 74th edition. The obverse of this exceedingly rare copper depicts a profile of King George III, with the legend GEORGIVS III REX. The reverse features the standing Indian that appears on other varieties of New York coppers. The upper obverse and lower reverse are indistinct due to misaligned dies. The lower obverse and upper reverse design motifs are boldly rendered.

The authors of *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills* observe:

"In its earlier use during the striking of Vlack 9-76B, the obverse 9 broke along its edge between 11:00 and 12:00 o'clock resulting in a cud on the struck coin. Later, when obverse 9 was used again at Machin's Mills to strike Vlack 9-87NY, Gary Trudgen believes that the die was intentionally set in the press so that the broken part of the die was tilted away from the plane of the reverse die, making the dies non-parallel."

The light olive-brown surfaces are generally smooth and attractive with a few small pedigree markers. The *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* states that three examples are known, as do the authors of the Machin's Mills history. These are:

1. The present piece with the pedigree recorded below.
2. The plate coin for Eric P. Newman's 1958 article: "A Recently Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma."
3. The Devonshire-Roper coin that appeared as lot 2 in the former sale and lot 277 in the latter.

This piece provides an interesting comparison of grading: In their June 1890 catalog of the Lorin G. Parmelee collection, New York Coin & Stamp Co. didn't provide a grade, writing: "Poorly struck impression; not injured by circulation; a rough trial piece no doubt." The Chapman brothers graded this coin Fine in the 1904 Mills catalog. The cataloger of the Garrett Collection decided on two grades, Good 4 for its appearance, and XF for the amount of wear. Once Donald G. Partrick acquired the coin, he chose Unc for wear and XF for strike. Recently, NGC graded this piece AU58. Listed on page 69 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 459; John G. Mills (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 347; Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 606; Anthony J. Terranova (12/17/1981); Donald G. Partrick.



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF45  
Linked to the Brasher Doubloon  
Vlack 17-87A**



**15134 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87A, W-7900, R.2, XF45 NGC.** This is likely the most plentiful "Machin's Mills" halfpenny variety with more than 500 examples surviving according to the R.2 rarity rating. However, it is technically not a Machin's Mills issue, but was apparently coined by John Bailey in New York City. Letter punches perfectly match those found on the Brasher doubloon, and on other New York City coppers. Glossy bluish olive-brown surfaces show scattered marks, many that remain from the planchet when this piece was struck. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Robert Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, MS63 Brown  
Early Die State Vlack 17-87B**



**15135 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87B, W-7910, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC.** The authors of *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen, identify 34 die marriages that are traditionally known as Machin's Mills halfpence. However, only 16 of those were actually struck at Thomas Machin's coinage factory. John Bailey produced four varieties in New York City, and Samuel Atlee produced 14 varieties at his New York City Brewery Mint. This exceptional Select Mint State Machin's Mills halfpence was actually struck at John Bailey's New York City Mint, along with two other varieties that share this obverse die, and another punch linked variety, Vlack 1-47A. This example is well-centered with more than half of its border details visible. The olive and tawny-brown surfaces are outstanding, with a hint of mint red. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2232; Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU53  
Late Die State Vlack 17-87B**



**15136 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87B, W-7910, R.2, AU53 NGC.** Several obverse letters show weakness on this late die state example, although this lovely piece is not from the latest identified die state. Olive and walnut-brown surfaces show some splashes of lighter tawny-brown toning. A distressed planchet is evident at the lower left obverse and the upper right reverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Frederick Taylor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1987), lot 2100; Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469



**15137** 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87B, W-7910, R.2, AU50 NGC. This pleasing piece displays walnut- and olive-brown surfaces with traces of cartwheel luster. Incomplete obverse letters, indicating a late die state, frame the well-detailed central design motifs. A very slightly incomplete planchet is evidenced at 9 o'clock. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (8/8/1983); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**15138** 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87B, W-7910, R.2, XF40 NGC. Robert A. Vlack initially cataloged the American-produced counterfeit British halfpence as Machin's Mills issues, although most were minted at three different locations, with a few others from unknown makers. Both sides display smooth caramel-brown surfaces with a trivial rim bruise at 6:30 on the obverse. This late die state example has considerable weakness among some obverse letters. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (4/11/1976); Donald G. Partrick.

**15139** 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 18-87C, W-7930, High R.4, AU58 NGC. A short diagonal die crack from the border over Britannia's head suggests a late die state for this olive- and mocha-brown near-Mint halfpenny that is attributed to Thomas Machin's Mint in Newburgh, New York. Vlack 18-87C is a scarce variety that is occasionally found in higher grades. This piece is apparently in the Condition Census for the variety. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU50  
Late Die State Vlack 17-87B**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40  
Late Die State Vlack 17-87B**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU58  
Vlack 18-87C, W-7930**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU58  
Vlack 19-87C, W-7940**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU58  
Vlack 19-87C, W-7940**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU55  
Vlack 19-87C, W-7940**



**15140 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 19-87C, W-7940, R.2, AU58 NGC.** A late die state with die failure at the lower right obverse. The date and legend on the reverse are distinct. Pecan-brown surfaces show areas of deep violet toning on the obverse. The obverse shows excellent centering although little border detail is evident. The reverse is also nicely centered with substantial border detail present. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Robert Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**15141 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 19-87C, W-7940, R.2, AU58 NGC.** A late die state showing failure at the lower right obverse. Vlack's reverse 87C saw extensive use with six different Machin's Mills obverse dies (in emission order, 20, 19, 18, 21, 25, and 23). After that long series of Machin's Mills halfpence, the Britannia reverse was combined with a Vermont obverse to strike the famous Ryder-Richardson 13 that is known as the "Vermont Britannia" variety. A few areas of olive-brown appear on the espresso-brown surfaces of this exceptional example that has a small area of reddish patina at the upper obverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Mike Ringo (8/20/1985); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**15142 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 19-87C, W-7940, R.2, AU55 NGC.** While the obverse shows some die rust and flowlines, this is a rather early die state for the variety. This Choice AU example from the famous Garrett Collection features gingerbread-brown toning with cedar-toned high points on each side that show slight wear. It is an exceptional example that will find a lasting home in a specialized collection or a colonial type set. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2230; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469



**15143 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 21-87C, W-7960, R.7, VF25 NGC.** This is the fourth of seven varieties that shared Vlack reverse 87C, based on the probable emission sequence presented in *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills* whose authors rate this variety R.7 (4 to 12 known). Vlack 21-87C is rated URS-5 (9 to 16 known) in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. The surviving population is probably in the vicinity of 10 coins. The reverse die is starting to show its age, with the date and the legends rather indistinct. The espresso-brown surfaces of this Condition Census piece are smooth and attractive. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
*Ex: C-4 Convention Auction (McCawley & Grellman, 11/1997), lot 119; Donald G. Partrick.*  
 NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**15144 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 21.1-87D.a, W-7970, R.4, AU55 NGC.** This is a late die state with both dies lapped, showing extremely weak peripheral design elements and none of the clash marks found on the fully detailed early die state. The authors of the recently published Machin's Mills reference, *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, discuss both die states in detail. The late die state coins seem to be scarcer than the early die state examples. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
*Ex: Robert Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.*  
 NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**15145 1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 21.1-87D.a, W-7970, R.4, XF45 NGC.** Compared to many other varieties in the Machin's Mills series, Vlack 21-87D is frequently encountered. It is also a confusing issue that comes in two distinct die states (before and after lapping) and on planchets of two different sizes. The early die states, before the reverse was lapped, have a horizontal and two vertical die lines (clash marks) left of Britannia's head. Late die states such as this example have the dies lapped, removing those clash marks and weakening the peripheral detail on both sides. This is a pleasing chocolate-brown example with a few old pit marks at the upper obverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
*Ex: Mike Ringo; C-4 Convention Auction (McCawley & Grellman, 11/2000), lot 84; Donald G. Partrick.*  
 NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF25  
 Vlack 21-87C, W-7960**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU55  
 Vlack 21.1-87D.a, W-7970**



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF45  
 Vlack 21.1-87D.a, W-7970**



**1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF45  
Vlack 13-88CT, W-8080**



**1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, MS64 Brown  
Condition Census Vlack 23-88A**



**1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40  
Vlack 23-88A, W-8100**



**15146 1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 13-88CT, W-8080, R.5, XF45 NGC.** Although not a major rarity in the series, this is a highly important crossover variety that is collected as part of the Machin's Mills series and the Connecticut series, attributed to Thomas Machin's Mint in Newburgh, New York. It is also attributed as Miller 101-D in the Connecticut copper series. The obverse die was also used with 1787 Connecticut reverse die G.2, creating Miller 101-G.2, and the reverse die was paired with two other Connecticut obverse dies, resulting in Miller 2-D and 16.1-D. Caramel-brown surfaces show a few areas of olive-brown toning on the obverse. Both sides are smooth and problem free. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Anthony J. Terranova (8/20/1985); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472

**15147 1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2, MS64 Brown NGC.** This extraordinary Choice Mint State russet-brown example is the finest of the Machin's Mills series in the Partrick Collection. A small area of green patina is noted at 3 o'clock on the obverse. Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen, authors of *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, record a low Condition Census in the range of XF40 to AU50, despite this being one of the most plentiful varieties in the series. There appear to be several higher-grade examples known. This is an excellent opportunity for the specialist to acquire one of the finest known Machin's Mills halfpence. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2233; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472

**15148 1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2, XF40 NGC.** The obverse die was used here, and also for Vlack 23-87C that was struck after the 1788 variety, despite the earlier date. A splendid caramel- and olive-brown example showing only a few trivial rim bruises. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472





**1788 Vermont Copper, W-2225, VF30**  
**Inverted C in AUCTORI**  
**Popular Machin's Mills Emission**

**15149** 1788 Vermont Copper, Inverted C in AUCTORI, RR-30, Bressett 23-S, W-2225, Low R.6, VF30 NGC. About one-third of AUCTORI, including the inverted C, are visible due to typical centering of the variety. Perhaps just one is known with AUCTORI completely on the planchet. Most describe the variety as a Backward C, but Inverted C is a better description as the serif of the C, usually found at the upper right, is visible here at the lower left. This piece has smooth olive-brown surfaces blended with steel patina. An attractive example of the popular Machin's Mills issue that is typically weakly defined. Virtually no detail is ever found on the obverse bust or the reverse effigy. Even the finest known Stickney-Stearns-Vlack-Hinkley piece lacks detail on the central obverse and reverse motifs. Listed on page 61 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Ex: Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 689362 Base PCGS# 566





### 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, MS64 Brown Extremely Rare Plain Edge Variety, Fuld-1C

**15150** 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, Plain Edge, MS64 Brown NGC. **Fuld-1C, W-8640, High R.7.** The lettered edge 1795 Fuld-1 is common, but the plain edge variety is extremely rare. In 1859, Charles Bushnell wrote: "the variety bearing the date 1795, is by far the rarest, fewer of that type having been struck." Bushnell also discussed the owners of the business in a brief article titled "Early New York Tokens" that appeared in the 1859 *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York*:

"The names of the individuals composing the firm of Talbot, Allum & Lee, were William Talbot, William Allum, and James Lee, and their place of business was at No. 241 Pearl street. They were extensively engaged in the India trade, at that time as well as now a very lucrative branch of mercantile pursuit. The house was of the first standing, and all the members wealthy. The firm was formed in 1794, and continued until the year 1796, when Mr. Lee retired from the concern. The remaining partners carried on the business under the name of Talbot & Allum, until the year 1798, when the firm was dissolved."

A search of our online auction archives fails to yield another representative. One example appeared as lot 1398 in the October 1987 Norweb auction and is offered in the next lot; another (graded About Extremely Fine) was lot 282 in Stack's October 1984 Picker auction. The present piece is a third example. Toned light mahogany-brown with pleasing surfaces and a bold strike. Many years may pass before another opportunity arises to acquire this extremely rare edge variant. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.





**1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, AU58**  
**Extremely Rare Fuld-1C Plain Edge**  
**Ex: Clapp, Clarke, Norweb**

**15151** 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, Plain Edge, AU58 NGC. **Fuld-1C, W-8640, High R.7.** A second example of the Fuld-1C in this Partrick Collection auction. The lettered edge 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent is readily found, but its plain edge variant is a great rarity. Only the present example was known to Melvin and George Fuld at the time of their September 1956 series reference, *The Talbot, Allum & Lee Cents*. Breen's 1988 *Encyclopedia* states two known, adding the "About Extremely Fine" piece from Stack's October 1984 Richard Picker auction. A third example was offered in the previous lot. The plain edge 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee token remains extremely rare, and this lightly circulated mahogany-brown and steel-gray specimen would be a highlight of any early American collection. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: C.E. Clapp; T.J. Clarke; 20th Anniversary Sale (New Netherlands, 11/1956), lot 788; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1398; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1796 Castorland Medal, AU55**  
**Original Dies, Silver, W-9100**

**15152** 1796 Castorland Medal, Original Dies, Silver, W-9100, R.5, AU55 NGC. Parisian Peter Chassanis purchased 200,000 acres of a sugar maple forest in 1792 and planned to divide the land into 4,000 farms of 50 acres. For a variety of reasons, the community never thrived. Castorland was the name of the proposed colony in upstate New York, close to the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, and only a short distance from Canada. A community of that name today is located 35 miles east of Sackett's Harbor, New York, and about 50 miles from the nearest point of the Canadian border.

Original examples of the Castorland medal are known in silver and copper, the latter with either a plain or reeded edge. These pieces are in the earliest die state, while numerous restrikes were produced in the 19th century and into the 20th century. Perhaps three to four dozen original silver examples are known, including this piece from the Norweb Collection. It has natural and even gray surfaces with splashes of gold toning. Considerable luster remains despite the light high-point wear. Listed on page 79 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: New Netherlands (privately, 2/16/1953); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1403; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 2B69, PCGS# 653



### 1784-Dated Washington the Great Token VF25, Copper Impression, GW-56 The So-Called Ugly Head

**15153** 1784 Washington Ugly Head Copper, Baker-8, W-10590, Musante GW-56, High R.7, VF25 NGC. The earliest record of these distinctive tokens appeared in the July 1860 issue of the *Historical Magazine*, page 215:

"Washington Cent—A strange Washington cent in the possession of Dr. Gibbes, of Columbia, S.C., does not seem to have been described. It is not in the list of the March No. of the Magazine (vol. iv, p. 83). "Obverse: Head of Washington, extremely rude; legend, Washington the Great, D.G. Reverse: a chain of rings, each bearing the initial of a State, and in the centre, 84."

Some have suggested that these pieces were productions of Charles Wylllys Betts, best known for his 1894 reference on American historical medals. While we know today that Betts did produce some colonial-themed creations in his late teenage years, the Washington the Great pieces were not likely among them. Betts was just 14 years old when these pieces were first described.

The present example is rather high grade in the context of the few known representatives. The surfaces are smooth chocolate-brown with trivial marks. Listed on page 82 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (*Stack's*, 12/1983), lot 369; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# E5WY, PCGS# 695





### 1784-Dated Washington the Great Token VF25, Silvered White Metal, GW-56 Unknown Origin

**15154** 1784-Dated Washington Ugly Head, Silvered White Metal, Baker-8, W-10595, Musante GW-56, R.8, VF25 NGC. 158.0 grains. This variety, also known as the Washington the Great token, has been the topic of debate for many years. NGC suggests that this piece is silvered pewter. Q. David Bowers reports in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* that John Ford had this piece tested, finding: 56% silver, 20% tin, 19% lead, 4% antimony, and traces of copper and iron. Breen suggested in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* that the two known white metal examples are trial pieces. This example was likely struck on a cast planchet as Donald G. Partrick noted in his paper, "Washington the Great Coinage" that was presented at the 1984 American Numismatic Society Coinage of the Americas Conference. Papers from the conference were published in *America's Copper Coinage 1783-1857*. Partrick wrote:

"The silver piece is different. Someone has told me it is struck on a cast planchet. I would surmise that a cast planchet was used because rolled out and cut silver planchets were just not available for a limited striking. If indeed, the piece is on a cast planchet, it would be the only feasible avenue available to the makers at the time."

The origin of these enigmatic pieces remains unknown. Unevenly struck as are each of the few known examples in copper or silver, this piece displays smooth surfaces and scattered marks of little consequence. Light gray with hints of violet and steel toning. Listed on page 82 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. D.W. Valentine (Thomas L. Elder, 12/1927), lot 227; Cy Hunter; Arthur Conn; Maurice Gould; Gould Estate; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# E5WX, PCGS# 663 Base PCGS# 695





**1792 Washington President Cent, Fine 12  
Eagle and Stars Reverse, Copper  
Lettered Edge Baker-21, Seven Known**

**15155** 1792 Washington President Cent, Eagle and Stars Reverse, Lettered Edge, Fine 12 NGC. Baker-21, W-10670, Musante GW-31C, R.7. 179.1 grains, per its Roper catalog appearance. The 1792 Washington President cents were made by Massachusetts diesinker Jacob Perkins. Examples are known with an eagle and stars reverse, and with a plain reverse. Some have a lettered edge, and others have a plain edge. Most are copper, but silver examples are known, and one piece was struck in gold. All varieties range from rare to extremely rare. The copper, lettered edge, eagle reverse Baker-21 has just seven confirmed survivors. Two are in museums, and a majority exhibit damage of one kind or another. The present problem-free piece is pedigreed to the celebrated Garrett, Roper, and Partrick collections. The smooth medium brown surfaces are pleasing, and retain pleasing detail on the stars and the eagle's wings and scroll. Listed on page 83 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 12, 2 finer (1/21).

*Ex:* Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part 4 (Bowers & Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1712; John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 380; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 2B74, PCGS# 708



**1792 Washington President Cent, Baker-59  
Plain Edge, XF Details**

**15156** 1792 Washington President Cent, Plain Edge—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. XF. Baker-59, W-10690, Musante GW-35A, R.6. For more than a century, numismatists believed that the 1792 Washington President cents were struck at the Westwood Mint in England. Recent research confirms that they were made in America, by Newburyport, Massachusetts, engraver and inventor Jacob Perkins, who copied the Washington bust from the Westwood 1791 cents. The plain edge variety is rare, with fewer than 20 pieces known. Unlike a number of survivors, the present chocolate-brown representative has a fully readable reverse legend. The obverse displays partial epaulet detail. The few thin marks on the obverse field are forgivable given the considerable rarity of the variety and an absence of high-grade examples. Listed on page 84 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex:* Donald G. Partrick.





**1792 Washington President Cent, VF20  
Legend Reverse, Baker-59A  
Only Four Known Lettered Edge Examples**

**15157** 1792 Washington President Cent, Lettered Edge, VF20 NGC. Baker-59A, W-10695, Musante GW-35B, R.7. 179.0 grains per its Garrett catalog appearance. Just four examples are known of the extremely rare Baker-59A variety. Its plain edge counterpart, Baker-59, is rare but collectible with an estimated 15 to 20 survivors. Both Baker-59 and Baker-59A were made by Massachusetts engraver Jacob Perkins, who used the bust on the Hancock cents as a model. Among the four known, the Roper specimen has VG Details with graffiti, while another (XF Details, polished) is held by the Massachusetts Historical Society and unavailable to collectors. The fourth piece is graded AU55 NGC and realized \$78,000 in our recent January 2021 FUN Signature. The present deep brown example shows central reverse weakness typical of GW-35, due to the high-relief Washington bust. The flan is slightly undersized, favoring dentils on the right obverse and left reverse. Glossy surfaces are unblemished. Listed on page 84 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 20, 1 finer (1/21).

Ex: Matthew Adams Stickney; Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part 4 (Bowers and Merena, 4/1981), lot 1733; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 2B78, PCGS# 720



**Washington Funeral Urn Medal, MS62 Brown  
Baker-166B, Copper, Extremely Rare**

**15158** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, Copper, MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-166B, Fuld 1-B, Musante GW-70. Jacob Perkins' Washington Funeral Urn medals regularly appear at auction in silver and white metal, but copper examples are extremely rare. None have appeared in a Heritage auction since at least 1995, the commencement of our online archives. The sole auction appearance we could find was an XF40 specimen that brought nearly \$20,000 in an August 2013 Stack's Bowers sale. That lot description stated "just two or three known" in copper. It was a different die pair, Fuld 3-B, and a later die state of the B reverse with a vertical crack near 9 o'clock. The present example was struck from perfect dies. The reverse field has a few minor imperfections, but the overall quality of this satiny and crisply struck medal is imposing. Issued with a small hole at 12 o'clock, usual for Perkins' Washington Funeral medals. A significant opportunity to acquire what is almost certainly the finest known copper example.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



### Washington Funeral Medal in Gold Baker-166, Rare Fuld 2-C1 Die Pair Ex: Garrett Collection

**15159** (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Gold—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU. Baker-166, Fuld 2-C1, Musante GW-70A. 197.8 grains. 29 mm, plain edge. The death of George Washington on December 14, 1799 came as a shock to American citizens. He was mourned for months, and public and private ceremonies were held across the country. In Boston, a Masonic ceremony was held on February 11, 1800, and a civic funeral procession took place on Washington's birthday, February 22.

Newburyport, Massachusetts engraver Jacob Perkins produced funeral medals for both services. Baker-165, the rare Skull and Crossbones variety, was worn at the Boston Masonic service. Baker-166 and the rare Baker-167 were made for the civic procession. Baker-166 was struck in multiple die combinations and in four different alloys, with silver and white metal the usually encountered metals.

John J. Ford, Jr. owned four gold Washington Funeral medals. They appeared in lots 168 through 171 of the May 2004 Ford II auction. The cataloger noted, "there are probably 15 to 20 B.166 medals known in gold." A majority appear to be Fuld 1-B. Other known die pairs are Fuld 2-A2, a Skull and Crossbones variety, and Fuld 3-C2. The present example, from the Garrett Collection, may be the only gold example struck from Fuld 2-C1 dies.

The present gold example shows light wear on Washington's hair and the leaves of the wreath, but most design details are bold. Protected regions display russet toning. The surfaces exhibit wispy hairlines, and a slender vertical mark near the profile corresponds to the NGC designation. Ex: Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1803; Donald G. Partrick.





### Washington Funeral Urn Medal, Choice AU Silver, Baker-166A, Well Struck

**15160** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, Silver, AU55 NGC. Baker-166A, Fuld 3-C2, Musante GW-70C. The typical silver Washington Funeral Urn medal grades Very Fine, but the present example approaches Mint State, with only slight wear apparent on the high points of the portrait. Light tan-gold toning visits smooth and satiny surfaces. A mint-made lint mark below the 3 in '83 serves as an identifier. A desirable example of the popular Washington variety, issued by Massachusetts engraver Jacob Perkins as a wearable tribute to be displayed during Washington's Boston civic funeral procession. Earlier, Perkins was the diesinker for the Massachusetts cents and half cents, and the 1792 Washington President and Washington Before Boston Issues.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# DGFP, PCGS# 928



### Washington Funeral Urn Medal, MS62 White Metal, Baker-166C Rare in Mint State

**15161** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, White Metal, MS62 NGC. Baker-166C, Fuld 3-C2, Musante GW-70C. Upon George Washington's death in December 1799, the nation was in mourning and funerals were held in numerous locales. Early in 1800, a number of services and took place in the city of Boston, with commemorations on January 9 and February 22; the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts also organized a large ceremony on February 11. The Washington Funeral Urn medals were holed as issued by inventor and engraver Jacob Perkins, as they were intended to be displayed by attendees of Washington's civil funeral ceremony on February 22nd; the hole allowed a string or ribbon to pass through for suspension, or for affixing to clothing with a pin. Pearl-white in color, this example is devoid of spots and nicely struck. Although the white metal variety is collectible by the standards of early Washington medals, most examples are worn and many have problems. Uncirculated survivors with good eye appeal seldom appear at auction.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



**Washington Funeral Urn Medal, AU55  
Very Rare Silver Fuld 4-C2 Variety  
Unholed, Extremely Rare as Such**

**15162** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, Silver, AU55 NGC. Baker-166A, Fuld 4-C2, Musante GW-70E. A search of our online auction archives shows four appearances of Fuld 4-C2, with all struck in white metal. The sole silver Fuld 4-C2 known by the cataloger was an XF45 NGC example that appeared as lot 408 in a March 2017 Stack's Bowers auction. Nearly all Washington Funeral Urn medals are holed, as issued, but the present example is intact. Our auction archives do not show any unholed examples. Additionally, the grade of the present piece is much higher than the typical Funeral Urn medal, which grades VF to XF. All in all, this is a highly desirable example. The top of the urn shows slight wear, but marks are virtually absent, and the medium tan-brown and silver-gray toning contributes further to its aesthetic appeal.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# DGFP, PCGS# 928



**Washington Funeral Medal, Fine 15  
Skull and Crossbones Reverse  
Baker-165B, Copper, Extremely Rare**

**15163** (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Skull and Crossbones, Copper, Fine 15 NGC. Baker-165B, Fuld 1-A1, Musante GW-71. The Washington Funeral medals were produced by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts. They were issued with a small hole at 12 o'clock, and intended to be worn during the February 11, 1800, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts funeral procession. The Skull and Crossbones variety is much rarer than its Funeral Urn alternative. When encountered, it is usually silver (Baker-165A). The variety was also struck in gold (Baker-165), white metal (Baker-165C), and copper (Baker-165B), all extremely rare. The copper variety appears rarest of all, even rarer than the famous gold variety, and was probably made by Perkins as a test piece or sample. Baker (1885) omits copper under his number 165 listing. Fuld (1965) noted he owned an example. Only the present piece is certified by NGC or PCGS, and none has appeared at auction in recent years. We have never seen another example. All legends are fully readable, and the Washington bust shows inner detail. The deep brown surfaces display only minor marks. Another opportunity to acquire a copper example may never arise.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.





**(1800) Washington Funeral Medal, XF40  
Rare Skull and Crossbones Variety  
Silver, Baker-165A**

**15164** (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Skull and Crossbones, Silver, XF40 NGC. Baker-165A, Fuld 1-A1, Musante GW-71. The Funeral Urn medals issued in 1800 by Jacob Perkins are very scarce, but can be depended upon to appear infrequently at auction. Their Skull and Crossbones counterparts are rare, and years can pass before an opportunity for acquisition. All were issued holed by Perkins, and typically exhibit wear and marks from non-numismatic handling. No high-grade examples are known.

Washington's profile stands out prominently amid the wreath motif and legend, HE IS IN HIS GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS. A four-line, curving, abbreviated notation of important dates from Washington's birth to his death appears on the reverse, with the Skull and Crossbones symbol in higher relief at the bottom. That well-known memento mori (remember that you must die) is also a Masonic emblem. Jacob Perkins, a Mason himself, honored Washington by striking these medals for mourners to wear during the February 11, 1800, funeral procession organized by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. During that commemorative march, a gold urn, made by Paul Revere (also a Mason) and containing a lock of Washington's hair, was carried by mourners.

An XF40 PCGS example appeared in a Stack's Bowers February 2014 auction and realized \$41,125, the auction record for Baker-165A. The present example appears sharper, and displays similar silver-gray toning that deepens toward the borders. Minor contact is noted on the central reverse, and the reverse border at 3 o'clock. This is an opportune moment to acquire a historic medal.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# E6X4, PCGS# 412255





**Washington Funeral Medal, VF30  
Skull and Crossbones, Silver, Baker-165A  
Famous Washingtonia Rarity**

**15165** (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Skull and Crossbones, Silver, VF30 NGC. Baker-165A, Fuld 1-A1, Musante GW-71. Among the Washington Funeral medals, the Skull and Crossbones variety is far rarer than the Funeral Urn design. The Skull and Crossbones pieces are known in four alloys and two die pairings, with silver Fuld 1-A1 pieces seen more often than their alternatives. This midgrade representative is predominantly cream-gray but displays glimpses of russet and autumn-brown patina in protected regions. No marks are apparent on this attractive medal.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# E6X4, PCGS# 412255



**Washington Funeral Urn Medal, Fine Details  
GW Below Urn, White Metal  
Extremely Rare Fuld 7-G Dies**

**15166** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, GW Below Urn, White Metal—Corrosion—NGC Details. Fine. Baker-167, Fuld 7-G, Musante GW-72. The present piece is likely the discovery specimen for the GW below Urn variety of the Washington Funeral Urn medal. Lot 319 of the June 1883 John W. Haseltine auction of the Sylvester Sage Crosby Collection states “G.W. in Roman capitals on the base of the urn. Tin. Very much worn and corroded. Pierced. *Unique.*” Baker’s 1885 reference, under his 167 listing, affirms “this piece is the only known specimen ... The urn is entirely different.” Rulau-Fuld (1999) notes “3 pieces known.” Today, at least eight examples are confirmed, six from Fuld 6-F dies, and two from Fuld 7-G dies. All exhibit a small hole at 12 o’clock, as issued. This example displays oxidized and granular gunmetal-gray surfaces. Most of the peripheral legend emerges upon inspection beneath a light, and the Washington portrait is well detailed.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.





**Washington Funeral Urn Medal, White Metal**  
**Very Rare GW Below Urn, Baker-167**  
**Fine Details**

**15167** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, GW Below Urn, White Metal—Damaged—NGC Details. Fine. Baker-167, Fuld 6-F, Musante GW-72A. White metal Funeral Urn medals with GW on the urn are Rarity 4 to 5, and can be located with patience in several die varieties. But their counterparts with GW below the urn are great rarities. Six Fuld 6-F pieces are known altogether, the others are ex: July 1981 Bowers and Ruddy; January 2007 Stack's; August 2013 Stack's Bowers; April 2014 Heritage; May 2019 Stack's Bowers. Additionally, one or two others are from Fuld 7-G dies. The GW below urn medals are known only in white metal. The surfaces are attractive save for a small area on the field northwest of the urn, where the number 61 has been entered by hand. The present pearl-gray and slate example is surprisingly detailed for its Fine designation.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



**Washington Funeral Medal, Baker-169**  
**Uniface Oval Wafer**  
**Mint State Details**

**15168** (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Gold, Baker-169, Musante GW-75, R.7—Bent—NGC Details. Unc. 0.96 grams. Uniface oval wafer, 25 x 31 mm. Approximately 20 examples are known of Jacob Perkins' gold wafer funeral medal. One example is bound within the cover of an 1859 book, *The Character and Portraits of Washington*. About half of the survivors are holed, and those holes range from tiny to comparatively large. The present lot has a tiny hole at 12 o'clock that misses the E in THE. Several examples are wavy, due to the fragile nature of a wafer, and this example shows a light crease across the center and a shallow wave at 4:30. The peach-gold surfaces are otherwise exemplary, and the strike is precise.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**Washington - Franklin Sansom Medal  
Silver, Julian CM-5a, Baker-58, AU58**



**15169** (Circa 1805) Washington - Franklin Sansom Medal, Silver, AU58 NGC. Betts-617, Julian CM-5a, Baker-58, Greenslet-82, Musante GW-92. 40 mm. John Reich, an immigrant from Germany, arrived in Philadelphia circa 1800. He was hired by the U.S. Mint as an assistant engraver, but before redesigning the coinage, he engraved five historical medals. They are known as CM-4 through CM-8. CM-5 is especially popular because it pairs the statesmen Washington and Franklin on the obverse, and features the American eagle on the reverse. Silver examples are likely Rarity 6. This stone-gray example retains nearly full design detail and displays only minor signs of handling.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# DGTK, PCGS# 518702

**Washington Roman Bust by Fürst  
Uniface Silver Shell, Baker-173, MS63**



**15170** (Circa 1817) Washington Bust by Fürst, Uniface Silver Shell, MS63 NGC. Baker-173, Neuzil-41, Musante GW-95. 65 mm. In 1997, Chris Neuzil wrote the standard reference on Moritz Fürst medals. There, he assigns his number 41 to Baker-173. Neuzil states, "this unsigned medal is clearly by Fürst; the allegorical figures duplicate his style on other medals." The engraving is in exceptionally fine style, characteristic of Fürst. The date of production is unknown. The traditional assignment of 1817 is based on a Philadelphia art exhibit catalog, but the medal could predate that publication. Per Musante, eight examples are known, with only four pieces privately owned. The others are ex: Virgil Brand, Jack Collins, W.S. Baker, and Mrs. J. Gilman D'Arcy Paul. Close inspection reveals minor lint marks, as made, along with a couple of pinpoint specks. In its 1990 auction appearance, the shell was described as "the finest known to us ... a small dent above Minerva's head is the only defect." This example is well struck and displays rich sea-green, tan-brown, and slate-gray toning.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall (who purchased this coin in June 1899 for \$2.00); Virgil Brand; Virgil Brand Estate; Sussex Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/1990, lot 5008; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 784318

**Time Increases His Fame Mint Medal  
Gold, MS65★ Deep Prooflike  
Julian PR-27a, GW-442**



**15171** (1860s) Time Increases His Fame, Gold, MS65★ Deep Prooflike NGC. Baker-91, Julian PR-27a, Musante GW-442. Plain edge, 28 mm. 12.61 gm. Period after FAME. Dies by Anthony C. Paquet, but the bust punch is credited to William Kneass and must have predated his disabling stroke in 1835. The initial purpose of the bust punch is unknown to this cataloger. Perhaps 20 examples have survived in gold. Thorough inspection reveals a few tiny flan imperfections. This an impressive Gem with luminous motifs and mirrored fields.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



## (1793-99) Ricketts's Circus Token, AU55 Rulau E-PA-429, Julian UN-32

**15172** (1793-99) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Ricketts's Circus, R. E-PA-429, Julian UN-32, R.8, AU55 NGC. 84.3 grains. Copper, reeded edge. Original examples of the Ricketts's Circus tokens exist in copper and silver, and they are extremely rare in either composition. They were struck on thin planchets as offered here with a weight of 84.3 grains. The thick planchet restrikes, circa 1840, weigh about double that of the originals. While we are unaware of a detailed census of these tokens (a worthwhile project), we understand that the total population of original strikes and restrikes, combined, is only about a dozen examples in copper, and only two or three in silver. Two original bronze examples from the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection were sold in 2013. An XF40 NGC piece realized \$23,500 and an MS62 NGC example brought \$47,000.

James S. Moy wrote a fascinating account of this circus company in "Entertainments at John B. Ricketts's Circus, 1793-1800" (*Educational Theatre Journal*, May 1978). He states:

"John B. Ricketts introduced the first large scale multi-act circus to America. Shortly after his arrival from England in 1792, he opened a riding school in Philadelphia. An accomplished equestrian performer with experience from the London circuses of Charles Hughes and the Joneses, Ricketts began his own exhibitions during the spring of 1793 in Philadelphia. Between 1793 and 1800 he performed in every major eastern American city, erecting circus buildings as he toured."

Moy cites an early advertisement outlining eight acts, with the third as:

"He [Ricketts] rides one horse, standing erect, with his face toward the tail-Plays with two ORANGES in the air, then turns round keeping up the Oranges alternating. He throws up an Orange and receives it on the point of a SWORD, at the same time standing on the saddle without the assistance of the bridle reins, turns about and throws a somerset [somersault]."

Even in the digital age, it still sounds like an exciting spectacle. However, a tragic fire on December 17, 1799, caused by an unattended candle in a backstage area at the Philadelphia arena, precipitated the end of the Ricketts company. The theater was full, but the performance had not started and there were no injuries. Ironically, the evening's entertainment was supposed to include a pantomime act involving an inferno. The handbill cited in *The Rise of the American Circus, 1716-1899*, by S.L. Kotar and J.E. Gessler, described the routine that had been planned for the evening's conclusion: "The last scene presents the infernal regions, with a view of the mouth of hell."

Although Ricketts attempted to continue the company in a different Philadelphia location, it was short lived, opening April 3, 1800, and closing later that month. The Ricketts's circus tokens are intriguing artifacts. While we know that the originals were struck in the 1793- to 1799-time period, Russell Rulau believes that they were most likely struck during the early 1793- to 1795-time frame, writing in his *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900*: "We favor 1793 as the date of mintage."

This light reddish-brown example has a splash of deep steel toning at the top of the obverse. While a small planchet flaw is evident over the R in RICKETTS'S, the overall appearance is quite pleasing with a well-centered strike.

Ex: Dr. B.P. Wright (Thomas L. Elder, 5/1917), lot 409; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate; Michael B. Zeddies (Bowers and Merena, 11/1990), lot 4199; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.





**1693-Dated Louis XIV Family Medal**  
**AU Details**  
**Leroux-300b in Silver**  
**Possible Presentation Piece**

**15173** 1693-Dated France Dauphin & Burgundy Dukes, Silver—Obverse Tooled—NGC Details. AU. Leroux-300b, Breton-3. 41mm. Signed J. MAUGER. Struck from the same die combination as lot 770 in the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XIII (Stack's, 1/2006). The hanger at 12 o'clock may be a replacement for the Parisian original that went missing, or it may have been added upon arrival in Nouvelle France, where Montreal or Quebec City silversmiths were capable of such work. Either way, both the medal and the irregular hanger show distinct evidence of wear, lending credence to the argument that this medal was awarded as a diplomatic presentation piece and worn as such. The rims are beveled, characteristic of medals of the period rather than of later restrikes, and both sides show extensive evidence of tooling. The surfaces are bright silver with myriad abrasions, including several notable marks on Louis le Grand's profile. An interesting offering with a strong claim to having been gifted by the French to an Indigenous ally as a mark of distinction and worthy of additional research. This is one of fewer than a half dozen confirmed 41mm examples in silver, including the well-worn example in the Musée de Civilization in Quebec City, with a strong claim to being a major colonial rarity.  
*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*





### 1693-Dated France Dukes Medal, MS62 Betts-75, Silver Restrike

**15174** 1693-Dated France Louis XIV, Dauphin & Burgundy Dukes, Betts-75, Silver, MS62 NGC. Leroux-300, Breton-1. 77 mm. Labeled the “French-Indian Medal” in Betts. Betts-75 and Betts-76 are often confused, unsurprising given their similar design. However, only the former has any legitimate claim to having been presented to the Canadian First Nations, as documented in a letter written by Mother Mary of Saint Helena (a nun at the Hotel Dieu hospital in Quebec City) dated October 17, 1723, and published by Reverend A.H. Verreau in the *Canadian Review* in February 1875. Mother Mary noted that King Louis XIV had sent large silver medals “to be given to those who should distinguish themselves in war.” While Victor Morin reports that examples of Betts-75 were struck in five different sizes (75, 60, 41, 36, and 31 millimeters) for chiefs of varying rank and importance, only the 75mm, 41mm, and 36mm pieces are known and we have seen no evidence that diameter and rank were correlated. Of the 1693 Dynastic medals extant, only a small number are believed to have presented to Canadian First Nations. Presumably, most originals have been lost to time, either melted or confiscated and exchanged for English or American medals; only a handful are known to exist. We are aware of two or three large-size silver originals, including the Adams example, the ANS medal, and another in the collection of a Canadian collector.

This Paris Mint restrike has ARGENT and a cornucopia on the edge, indicating a post-1880 production. The original dies for this important medal were engraved by H. Roussel. The reverse depicts the Dauphin at 12 o’clock, the Duke of Burgundy at 3 o’clock, the Duke of Berri at 6 o’clock, and the Duke of Anjou at 9 o’clock. A beautiful deep silver-gray medal showing golden-brown and iridescent toning on the obverse and the reverse.

Ex: Warren Baker; Chris Schenkel Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1990), lot 4002; Donald G. Partrick.





**Undated George III & Charlotte Indian Peace Medal, AU Details**  
**Betts-440, Jamieson-10, Rare**  
**Adams 11.2 Variant**

**15175** Undated (Circa 1761) Great Britain George III & Charlotte, Silver—Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. McLachlan-CCXCV, Betts-440, Leroux-831, Breton-9, Jamieson-10, Adams 11.2 38mm. The George III and Charlotte medal has long been included as part of the Indian peace medal series. In *Canadian Numismatics* (1886), R.W. McLachlan noted that the reverse was identical to the small-sized George III undated medals. He speculated that these must have been distributed by the “great father” to his loyal Indigenous allies in celebration of his wedding. However, there is no corroborating evidence. Victor Morin wrote in 1915:

“Son diamètre n’est que de 38 millimètres, format habituellement destiné aux simples guerriers, ce qui indiquerait qu’elle a été distribuée avec profusion; mais comme c’est presque toujours le cas, les petites médailles étant moins appréciées que les grandes, leurs récipiendaires consentirent plus facilement à s’en défaire, et le nombre d’exemplaires connu en est fort restreint.”

Roughly translated, Morin explained that the 38mm diameter medal was a size usually reserved for warriors rather than chiefs, and that these pieces were not as well appreciated as their larger counterparts. Thus, their recipients were more willing to part with them, explaining the small number of known examples. While some have questioned the George III and Charlotte medals’ status as Indian peace medals, John W. Adams believes that their appearance “side by side with other Indian peace medals in a long line of distinguished collections, including McLachlan’s, Learmont’s, Hunter’s, and W.W.C. Wilson’s” strongly suggests that they were, in fact, awarded as such. Additionally, most examples are “pierced, worn or both.” Only 13 George III and Charlotte medals are listed in Adams’ *Modern Census*; others have turned up since. This piece may correspond to number 13 (“New York Collection, XF”), or it may be an unrecorded example. Two varieties are known. This is an example of Adams 11.2 with lion’s paw past the O and through the shield border, and the unicorn’s hoof between P and E. Four such examples are confirmed: one at the Glenbow Museum, one at the ANS (ex: Wilson), the Larry Ness example, and now the present piece. The other known George III and Charlotte medals correspond to the Adams 11.1 variety. The surfaces are moderately rough and show a couple of pinscratches along the upper left obverse border, as well as other small rim nicks. Pierced at 12 o’clock. Although slightly muted from cleaning, both sides maintain golden patina around strongly detailed devices.

Ex: Warren Baker (11/27/1981); Donald G. Partrick.





### Undated George III Peace Medal, AU53 Lion & Wolf Silver Medal, Betts-535

**15176** Undated (C. 1777) Great Britain Peace Medal, George III, Lion & Wolf, Silver, Betts-535, Jamieson-11, Adams-10.1, AU53 NGC. McLachlan-CCXCII, Leroux-835, Breton-14. 62 mm., 563 grains. Pleasing golden silver-gray surfaces with faint blue overtones and a few minor spots that will aid in identification. Said to be struck in solid silver format, per the 1993 Stack's catalog, although the weight and the wavy surface appearance suggest to us that this might be a joined shell format. Adams records 19 different examples, a population that includes 10 pieces in institutional collections. This example corresponds to listing no. 16 on his Modern Census. The Stack's cataloger enumerated 15 different Lion & Wolf medals in 1993. The present piece is from the unbroken first reverse; the second reverse is always found cracked. This is the first example that we have handled. There were two in the Ford sale, but none appear elsewhere in the Stack's Bowers online archives. While the circumstances surrounding the issuance of Lion & Wolf medals is uncertain, John Adams suggests they were sponsored by Lieutenant General John Burgoyne as a means of recruiting warrior chiefs and distributed circa 1777-78. He explains that the lion laying comfortably in front of a church symbolizes Great Britain, while the emaciated, mangy wolf lurking to the right represents the menacing American colonists; this imagery would have had tremendous propaganda value among Indigenous peoples and potential allies.

Ex: R. Henry Norweb, Jr.; ANS 135th Anniversary Gala Benefit Auction (Stack's, 11/1993), lot 126; Donald G. Partrick





### Undated George III Peace Medal, AU55 Silver Shells, Adams 7.1

**15177** Undated Great Britain Peace Medal, George III, Silver Shell, Adams 7.1, AU55 NGC. McLachlan-CCXCIII, Betts-438, Leroux-832, Breton-10. 76 mm. The British government produced a series of medals specifically to solidify relations with Native American peoples. These large-size silver medals were made in solid and shell format. The shell format had the obverse and reverse created in separate striking events. They were joined together and a band was added. Aside from dents at King George III's shoulder and cheek, this is an exceptional silver shell with its ornamental loop that displays satiny luster and splashes of steel-blue toning on the pewter-gray surfaces. The late die state obverse exhibits a vertical crack from the king's rightmost curl down through the cravat and nearly to the sash. These are the standard George III peace medals, usually only encountered in the large size as offered here.  
*Ex: Warren Baker (7/8/1982); Donald G. Partrick.*





### Undated George III Large-Size Indian Peace Medal Betts-438, Jamieson-18, AU Details

**15178 Undated (circa 1776-1820) Great Britain George III Peace Medal, Silver, Jamieson-18—Polished—NGC Details. AU.** McLachlan-CCXCIII, Betts-438, Leroux-832, Breton-10, Adams 7.3. 75 mm. John W. Adams explains in *The Indian Peace Medals of George III or His Majesty's Sometimes Allies* (1999) that these undated medals were first issued in 1776, despite the writings of R.W. McLachlan and Victor Morin, who suggested they may have been awarded as early as 1761 or 1762, and that a 40-year surplus of medals remained available for presentation as late as 1817 and even beyond. Per Adams, "Actually, the undated medal survived its sponsor." Adams also affirms that unlike the Montreal medals or the Happy White United medals, these pieces, featuring an armor-clad portrait of George III, were awarded as war medals, used to "recruit military allies, not to celebrate passive diplomatic ties."

This is an example of the Adams 7.3 variety with seven rivets above the sash, eight in all, and the lion's paw above the I in HONI. It is one of 32 such examples listed in his 1999 census of 86 large-size undated George III medals. The present piece may correspond to number 51 or 52 on that census, both of which are listed as part of a New York Collection in XF condition with a hanger. Included with this piece is a ticket with the following note: "This medal was procured from one of the Caughnawaga Indians, who is under the impression that it was given to one of his relatives for service during the Conquest of Canada and the American Revolution." There is no documentation to suggest these medals were given presented prior to 1776. We have no way of confirming whether or not the statement on the ticket is accurate. It closely resembles R.W. McLachlan's remark in *Canadian Numismatics* (1886) regarding his own example and may simply be a reiteration of McLachlan's notes to convey historical significance.

Both sides are obviously polished with bright silver surfaces that retain exquisite design definition. Despite the polishing, this is quite an attractive medal with the original suspension loop intact.

Ex: Warren Baker (7/8/1982); Donald G. Partrick.





**1814-Dated George III Indian Peace Medal**  
**MS63, Jamieson-24**  
**Silver Presentation Piece**

**15179** 1814-Dated Great Britain Indian Peace Medal, Silver, Jamieson-24, MS63 NGC. McLachlan-CCXCVIII, Leroux-838, Breton-19, Eimer-1061b, Adams 12.1. 76 mm. With the original suspension loop intact. Trivial marks and hairlines are scattered over both sides of this nicely detailed medal that has a trace of high-point rub. Writing in *Les Médailles Décernées aux Indiens* (1915), Victor Morin called this Thomas Wyon design one of the most splendid in the Indian peace medal series. It is a difficult point to argue. The 76-year-old George in full regalia faces right on the obverse, while the reverse features an intricate coat of arms. Wyon's original reverse featured a seated Britannia, with a lion at her feet, presenting a medal to an Indigenous ally, but the die quickly broke and was replaced with this design. This medal features its original hanger. Minimally hairlined and with only minor flaws. Flashy lavender-gray surfaces display olive toning around the design elements, all of which remain strongly defined.  
 Ex: Warren Baker (11/27/1981); Donald G. Partrick.



**1814-Dated George III Indian Peace Medal**  
**AU58, Jamieson-24**  
**Large-Size Silver Example**  
**Original Hanger**

**15180** 1814-Dated Great Britain Peace Medal, Silver, Jamieson-24, AU58 NGC. McLachlan-CCXCVIII, Leroux-838, Breton-19, Eimer-1061b, Adams 12.1. 76 mm. With the original suspension loop intact. This is the plate-medal in the Jamieson reference. Pleasing light gray surfaces show a few areas of faint bluish toning. Trivial marks and hairlines are scattered over both sides of this nicely detailed medal that has a trace of high-point rub. The 1814 peace medals featuring the imposing figure of an aging King George were apparently handed out readily. John W. Adams (1999) cites a Captain Bulger, commander at Green Bay, as writing in 1815: "formerly a chief would have parted with his life rather than his medal. Now very few think it worth preserving." These medals may have been distributed in large quantities, but few remain, serving tangible artifacts of the British-Indigenous alliance.  
 Ex: Warren Baker (8/17/1982); Donald G. Partrick.





**1814-Dated George III Silver Peace Medal  
AU55, War of 1812 Issue  
Jamieson-24, Leroux-838  
From the John Quincy Adams Family Estate**

**15181 1814-Dated Great Britain Peace Medal, Silver, Jamieson-24, AU55 NGC.** McLachlan-CCXCVIII, Leroux-838, Breton-19, Eimer-1061a, Adams 12.1. 76 mm. These 1814 Thomas Wyon-designed George III peace medals of 1814 were struck and presented in three different sizes: 76mm, 60mm, and 38mm. According to John Weston Adams, writing in *Indian Peace medals of George III or His Majesty's Sometimes Allies*:

"During the Revolutionary War, some officers - such as Carleton and Amherst - disparaged the military potential of Indians. Others - such as Burgoyne and Haldimand - actively recruited them. During the War of 1812, there was no equivocation: Indians made up a material portion of British forces at almost all engagements."

These medals were awarded as tokens of appreciation by the Crown to their Indigenous allies in the colonies. Any presented piece is historically significant. However, this example is of monumental importance, having been passed down through the family of President John Quincy Adams and donated to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1913 before being brought to market in 1971. It later formed part of the estimable Chris Schenkel Collection, and is now offered among the countless gems that constitute the Donald G. Partrick Collection, arguably the very finest set of colonial and early American numismatic material ever assembled. The medal is listed as number 22 in John W. Adams' 1999 *Modern Census*, which included 33 examples in all. An original hole for suspension appears at 12 o'clock, though the loop is missing. Gunmetal and golden patina adorns surfaces that show expected traces of normal wear, including small rim nicks and field marks that add to the appeal.

*Ex: John Quincy Adams Family; Massachusetts Historical Society (Stack's, 9/1971), lot 1063; Chris Schenkel Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1990), lot 4008; Donald G. Partrick.*  
PCGS# 661040





### 1860 Prince of Wales Peace Medal, MS61 Rare Second Size, Jamieson-34

**15182** 1860-Dated Great Britain Peace Medal, Jamieson-34, Silver, MS61 NGC. Breton-24. 60mm. The 1860 peace medals awarded as part of the celebration of the Prince of Wales' Royal Visit are usually seen in the large 75mm size. They are extremely rare in this second size (60mm). One was offered as lot 13 in the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XVIII (Stack's, 5/2007), pierced but without suspension, and with the following note: "the cataloguer has no records of the sale of another in an American venue in recent memory." An example of Jamieson-34 resides in the Glenbow Museum in Calgary, Alberta, likely acquired as part of the Doug Ferguson Collection, and another is housed at the American Numismatic Society. The W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Wayte Raymond, 11/1925) included an example, sold as lot 944, but it was not plated and may represent one of the medals previously listed. This is a high-grade representative with bright, lightly hairlined surfaces. The Prince of Wales' crest is strongly impressed, as is the date. A few edge marks are noted, including one at 2:30 on the reverse. The hanger appears to be original.

*Ex: Brooks Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/1989), lot 1807; Donald G. Partrick.*





### 1860 Prince of Wales Peace Medal AU Details First Size, Jamieson-33

**15183** 1860 Great Britain Victoria Peace Medal, BHM-1975, Silver—Polished—NGC Details. AU. Breton-24. 75 mm. The 1860 Indian peace medals were distributed as part of the events to celebrate the Prince of Wales' Royal Visit to Canada, prompted by the opening of the Victoria Bridge in Montreal that year. In his *Journal of the Progress of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Through British North America*, Gardener D. Engelhart describes one such meeting with 75 members of various tribes who had traveled to Sarnia, Ontario, to meet the Prince:

"Their spokesman was the Chief of the Ojibways of Garden River on Lake Huron; his name, being interpreted, is "Fluent Tongue;" he was dramatic in tone and gesture as he yelled out in flowery language the welcome of the tribes, hoping 'that the sky may always look fine to give happiness both to the whites and red-skins;' this was duly interpreted and acknowledged, and silver medals were distributed amongst them, in commemoration of the visit."

Instead of striking new medals specifically for the occasion, examples of the 1840 Victoria peace medal by William Wyon were engraved in the left obverse field with the feathers of the Prince of Wales and his motto ICH DIEN ("I Serve") below. The year of the visit, 1860, appears in the right obverse field. All but a handful of the known 1860 Prince of Wales peace medals are in this 75mm size. Others exist in 60mm and 37.5mm. Splashes of bright sky-blue toning appear on the silver surfaces of this example that is mirrored and hairlined from polishing. An original loop for suspension appears at 12 o'clock.

Ex: Chris Schenkel Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1990), lot 4010; Donald G. Partrick.



**1871-Dated Indian Treaty No. 1 Medal**  
**AU Details, Jamieson-38**  
**Major Canadian Rarity**  
**Ex: Laing-Baker-Schenkel**

**15184** 1871-Dated Canada Indian Treaty No. 1, Jamieson-38, Silver—Reverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU. McLachlan-30, Leroux-1191, Breton-29. 76 mm. Described in its last appearance more than 30 years ago as “Of the highest rarity,” the Treaty No. 1 medal is, indeed, among the very rarest of all Canadian numbered treaty medals. John Ford, who assembled one of the most memorable collections of these numbered treaty medals, failed to obtain an example - perhaps the greatest testament to the challenge it poses.

The negotiation of Treaty 1 between the Crown and the various First Nations at Stone Fort (Lower Fort Garry) began on July 21, 1871, and concluded with the signing of the treaty on August 3, 1871 which ceded 16,700 square miles of what is now south-central Manitoba to the Crown. As had been for case for more than a century, it was decided that medals should be struck to commemorate the event. Although Morin and Jamieson argued that a small-size medal was struck for presentation to the signatories (Morin figure 23, Jamieson-36), Warren Baker states otherwise in the October 2004 issue of the *Medal Collectors of America Advisory*. He writes: “The Indian Affairs Report for 1872 details the goods given to the Treaty 1 and 2 Indians, but there is no mention of the Wyon or any other medal.” However, a May 10, 1930 memorandum from Duncan Campbell Scott of the Department of Indian Affairs to the Montreal numismatist L.A. Renaud confirms that the diminutive Wyon medals described by Morin and Jamieson were actually produced, but never distributed:

“[They] were considered too small and inappropriate in design for treaty medals and so were replaced by large silver plated medals with Queen Victoria’s head and the inscription ‘Dominion of Canada Chiefs medal 1872’ on the obverse and on the reverse Britannia and four allegorical figures representing the industries and the inscription ‘Indians of the Northwest Territories’ and ‘Juventas et Patrius Vigor Canada Insaurata 1867.’”

This is a reference to the small number of electrotypes produced by Montreal silversmith Robert Hendery, which, in turn were shunned by their Indigenous recipients as the silver plate began to wear. Thus, in 1875 the government finally settled on what would become the standard Canadian numbered treaty medal by J.S. and A.B. Wyon, with the portrait of Queen Victoria on the obverse and on the reverse a uniformed officer shaking hands with an Indigenous chief, tipis and the setting sun over the prairies in the background. It is believed these medals served as replacements for the shunned Hendery electrotypes.

To say the Treaty No. 1 medal is a rarity is an understatement. There were eight signatories to the treaty, and probably no more than that were issued retroactively. The only other example we are aware of is held by the Manitoba Museum. This example, off the market for more than three decades, presents an extraordinary opportunity. It retains original hanger and suspension loop. Silver-gray surfaces exhibit a number of small marks and a handful of wispy pinscratches appear in the field between the officer and the Indigenous chief. None of them are significant, and some may find they even enhance the appeal. Certainly, they pale in comparison to the historical significance and rarity of this offering.

Ex: Ian Laing; Warren Baker; Chris Schenkel Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/1990), lot 4011; Donald G. Partrick.







### 1873-Dated Indian Treaty No. 3 Medal, XF45 Jamieson-38, Only a Handful Traced

**15185** 1873-Dated Canada Indian Treaty No. 3, Jamieson-38, Silver, XF45 NGC. McLachlan-30, Leroux-1191, Breton-29. 76 mm. Treaty No. 3 between the Crown and the Saulteux tribe of Ojibway First Nations, also known as the Northwest Angle Treaty, was signed on October 3, 1873. In exchange for 55,000 square miles of territory between western Ontario and southeastern Manitoba, the Canadian government promised as a signing gift “twelve dollars for each man, woman, and child belonging to the bands.” Additionally, “each Chief shall receive, in recognition of the closing of the treaty, a suitable flag and medal.”

Documentation from Simon J. Dawson of the Department of Public Works shows that the chiefs had not yet received their flags or any medals (Confederation, small-size Wyon, or Hendery) as late as January 1875, two years after the signing of the treaty. We know that the numbered treaty medals (Jamieson-38) were not ordered until March 1875 and could not have been delivered until mid-1875 at the earliest. We also know that on January 3, 1878, Indian agent and former Hudson’s Bay Company employee Robert Pither wrote to Deputy Minister of the Interior E.A. Meredith confirming that medals had been distributed and that the chiefs finally received what was rightfully owed to them. In other words, we believe Treaty No. 3 medals were distributed at some point between mid-1875 and the first few days of 1878.

Like its Treaty Nos. 1 and 2 counterparts, Treaty No. 3 medals are excessively rare. We have been able to trace six examples, including one each in the Manitoba Museum and Library and Archives Canada. Lot 220 of Sotheby’s (Canada) May 1970 sale is similar in appearance to the Partrick medal, as is the VF/XF example we handled as part of the Sid and Alicia Belzberg Collection of Canadian Coinage (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 15615. All three have identical numeral punches and hangers missing their suspension loops. One was offered as lot 19 in the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XVIII (Stack’s, 5/2007), a Choice proof with different punches than the three above and with a suspension loop. This example shows signs of honest wear but is devoid of any overt problems. Worth a premium bid.

*Ex: Warren Baker (8/17/1982); Donald G. Partrick.*





### 1873-Dated Canadian Treaty Medal Jamieson-38, AU Details Modified for Treaty No. 4

**15186** 1873-Dated Canada Indian Treaty No. 4, Jamieson-38, Silver—Scratches—NGC Details. AU. McLachlan-30, Leroux-1191, Breton-29. 76 mm. The Qu'appelle Treaty (Treaty No. 4) was signed in September 1874. It was negotiated between the government of Canada and the First Nations of southern Saskatchewan and western Manitoba (Cree and Saulteux), ceding 74,600 square miles of territory in exchange for “each Chief of twenty-five dollars in cash, a coat, and a Queen’s silver medal; for each Headman, not exceeding four in each band, fifteen dollars in cash and a coat; and for every other man, woman and child twelve dollars in cash; and for those here assembled some powder, shot, blankets, calicoes, strouds, and other articles.” An annuity for each band member was also granted in perpetuity, plus one square mile for each family of five (or a proportional amount for smaller or larger families). Treaty No. 4 medals are rare. Ford had one, the Manitoba Museum has an example, one appeared in a September 2014 Jeffery Hoare sale and was repatriated to Saskatchewan, and another came to market in 2018. We believe a few more may exist.

The present example features the 4 scratched in by hand over what appears to be a punched 3 in the treaty number. That would make sense given the 3 punch in the date matches that of known Treaty No. 3 medals. Iridescent accents frame the devices, while the exposed areas are largely silver-gray. Scratches and other small dings are as expected for a presented medal.

Ex: Warren Baker (11/27/1981); Donald G. Partrick.





### 1875 Canadian Treaty No. 5 Medal, VF30 Jamieson-38, Rare With Pedigree Information

**15187** 1875-Dated Canada Indian Treaty No. 5, Jamieson-38, Silver, VF30 NGC. McLachlan-30, Leroux-1191, Breton-29. 76 mm. Treaty No. 5 was signed by 30 different First Nations communities in Manitoba at two different times. The southern area was negotiated in 1875 and 1876 and the northern part between 1908 and 1910. About 233,400 square miles of territory were ceded to the Crown in exchange for an annuity of \$5 for every man, woman, and child belonging to the participating bands, among other minor obligations on the part of the federal government. Each family of five was accorded 160 acres, or an amount of land in proportion for larger or smaller families. Like other numbered treaty medals, Treaty No. 5 representatives are scarce. W.H. Hunter's collection included one, Ford had two, and the Manitoba Museum has one. Three examples, including the present, are in this Partrick Collection sale. Surely, others exist. This impressive piece is well-worn, as a presented medal should be, with steel-gray surfaces showing scattered marks on each side and around the rims. The original hanger and suspension loop are present at 12 o'clock. Included with this lot is the ribbon that was used to suspend the medal and a photo showing a chief wearing it.

*Ex: Warren Baker (3/1991); Donald G. Partrick.*



## Circa 1780 Spanish Peace Medal, AU Details Tomas Prieto's Extremely Rare Al Merito Medal, Betts-536

**15188 Undated (Circa 1780) Spain, Al Merito Prieto Peace Medal, Silver—Reverse Scratched—NGC Details. AU. Betts-536.** 55 mm. The attached oval loop is intact. This extremely rare, large diameter Peace medal of Charles III is illustrated on the dust jacket and on page 29 of the Gilcrease Museum book, *Peace Meals: Negotiating Power in Early America* published in 2012. Within that reference, an article by Barry Tayman, Tony Lopez, and Skyler Liechty, titled "Tomas Prieto's Al Merito Spanish Indian Peace Medals," included a census of seven known large size Al Merito medals. However, Barry Tayman recently reported to this cataloger that there are now nine examples known, a total that includes four museum pieces. Tayman also notes that this is just the third auction appearance of a large silver Al Merito medal.

This medal is recorded in Betts' 1884 reference, *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals* as number 536, where that author described the reverse legend as reading "Por Merito," creating confusion among later scholars. Quite possibly, Betts was relying upon an earlier description of a piece with the word "Al" obliterated. In the 1882 *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* the Society's well-worn example is discussed: "Upon the reverse is the word *merito*, in letters so large that six of them fill an inch ... It seems to have been originally *por merito*."

The authors of the Gilcrease article note a 2000 article by Dr. Elvira Villena, "The First Spanish Military Decorations: Tomas Francisco Prieto's Al Merito Medals" from *The Medal*, The British Art Medal's journal, saying:

"Dr. Villena concluded that there was an official medal authorized by Royal order of Carlos III, specifically designated for use in the Spanish Province of Louisiana. Her important research in the Spanish archives documented the creation of a medal intended solely for use with the Indians in North America."

When Paul Bosco offered this medal in August 1997, he observed:

"Spanish (Mexican) Indian Peace medals took in large parts of Southern and Western present-day United States. The medals have been found at Indian sites as far as Wisconsin. They seem to be rarer than French, British, U.S. and Canadian Indian Peace medals."

Steve Cox presented a history of these medals in his article "The Rare Spanish Carlos III, Al Merito Medals, a Chronology 1764 to 1783" that appeared in the July 2010 *MCA Advisory*, accessible on the Newman Numismatic Portal.

Both sides of this example are medium pewter-gray, with light golden-brown toning gracing the obverse. This piece has myriad surface marks consistent with the grade and intended use. Several old scratches are noted on the reverse.

We cannot emphasize enough the extreme rarity of this large size Carlos III Al Merito medal that was issued solely as a Peace medal for the Native American peoples. Tayman wrote in an email to the cataloger: "The example in Partrick represents a unique, and rare opportunity worthy of significant bids."

Ex: Paul Bosco (8/1997), lot 709A; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.







**(1814) James Madison Peace Medal, VF25 Silver, Small Size, First Reverse, Julian IP-7**

**15189** Undated (1814) James Madison Peace Medal, Small Size, First Reverse, Julian IP-7, Silver, VF25 NGC. 51 mm. Holed at 12 o'clock with attached suspension loop. These dies are attributed to John Reich, and examples were struck in two sizes, 51 mm. and 62 mm. Medals in both sizes are known in silver and bronze, while white metal (tin) pieces are also known of the 62 mm. size. James Madison Peace medals were also produced in a larger 76 mm. size from a different obverse die. R.W. Julian reports that 176 of these small size silver medals were produced although only a few survive; these are the rarest of the three sizes in silver. Rich bluish steel-gray surfaces exhibit the usual small marks associated with so many of the silver Peace medals. The present example is only the second silver James Madison Peace medal that we have handled. There may be as many as a dozen of these small size pieces surviving, with half of those in museum collections. This is an extremely important opportunity for the advanced Peace medal collector.

*Ex: Landmark II Sale (Presidential Coin & Antique Co., Inc., 6/1990), lot 458; Donald G. Partrick.*



**1850 Fillmore Silver Peace Medal, XF Details Small Size, Julian IP-31 Joseph Willson's Reverse**

**15190** 1850 Millard Fillmore Peace Medal, Small Size, Julian IP-31, Silver—Scratched—NGC Details. XF. 64 mm. Holed at 12 o'clock. Several moderate scratches are noted on both sides, especially in the obverse fields of this light silver-gray example. Donald G. Partrick wrote the following commentary about this piece: "Millard Fillmore is one of the more common medals issued. However, the smaller size, which this is, is much rarer. This is the seldom seen (never seen by me) warrior size." The Millard Fillmore Peace medals were struck in New York, according to R.W. Julian, who attributes the obverse die to Salathiel Ellis and the reverse die to Joseph Willson, who signed the die in exergue. These Peace medals are known in 64 mm. and 76 mm. sizes, and Julian reports that about 160 of the smaller size medals were struck in silver. Although thought to be one of the more common silver Peace medals, only about 10 or possibly fewer examples are known today.

*Ex: Warren Baker (9/24/1983); Donald G. Partrick.*



### 1853 Franklin Pierce Peace Medal, XF Details Large Size, Julian IP-32, Large Silver Medal

**15191** 1853 Franklin Pierce Peace Medal, Large Size, Julian IP-32, Silver—Tooled—NGC Details. XF. 76 mm. Holed at 12 o'clock. The surfaces have been tooled — most obvious on the reverse — likely to diminish the effects of myriad surface marks on this light gray Peace medal. Prominently doubled J. WILLSON at the lower reverse. The NASCA cataloger wrote:

"Large date, holed at top for suspension, polished repeatedly and with nicks, scratches and a rim bruise; reverse with J. Willson double-struck, polished, nicks, scratches around figures—in other words, a typical specimen of the actually awarded Indian pieces. Mintage only 97!"

Like the previous Fillmore Peace medals, only two sizes, 76 mm. and 62 mm., were prepared for the Pierce Peace medals. Ellis Salathiel engraved the obverse die and used Joseph Willson's reverse die to strike these medals in New York. R.W. Julian suggests the New York medallists, Smith and Hartmann may have actually struck these medals. Ellis reported striking 120 of the large size medals, although 23 of those were later melted. Fewer than 10 are thought to survive.

Ex: NASCA (4/1981), lot 1623; John Adams; John J. Ford, Jr. (5/5/1982); Donald G. Partrick.



### 1862 Abraham Lincoln Peace Medal, AU50 Small Size, Julian IP-39, Silver

**15192** 1862 Abraham Lincoln Peace Medal, Small Size, Julian IP-39, Silver, AU50 NGC. 63 mm. Holed at 12 o'clock. These Abraham Lincoln Peace medals are unusual as the only Peace medals that do not display the President's inauguration date. Struck in two sizes, 76 mm. and 63 mm., during late 1862 and early 1863, the silver Lincoln Peace medals are encountered with some frequency. The Ford collection had a dozen, including seven large size and five small size medals. A pleasing light silver-gray example with delicate rose-gold toning that is especially visible at the reverse periphery. Both sides show scattered marks that are consistent with the grade and typical of nearly all surviving silver Peace medals.

Ex: Alan Weinberg (8/22/1984); Donald G. Partrick.





**1865 Andrew Johnson Peace Medal**  
**AU Details, Large Size, Julian IP-40,**  
**Silver, Dies by Paquet**

**15193** 1865 Andrew Johnson Peace Medal, Large Size, Baker-173X, Julian IP-40, Baxter-58, Musante GW-770, Silver—Tooled—NGC Details. AU. 76 mm. Holed at 12 o'clock. Anthony Paquet prepared the deeply basined dies for this issue that he turned over to the Philadelphia Mint in late October 1865. All 90 large size and 90 small size medals were struck in December 1865 and January 1866. These medals are much rarer than the Lincoln silver Peace medals, with a total surviving population in the order of eight to 10 medals. Boldly struck in sharp relief, this important medal has grayish golden-brown surfaces with an area of crisscross tooling marks at the lower left obverse. Many small surface marks are evident on both sides.

*Ex: Rossa and Tannenbaum (11/10/1990); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.*



**End of Session One**

Session Two

Thursday, March 18, 2021

**DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION**  
EXTRAORDINARY COLONIAL COINAGE  
FEATURING NEW JERSEY COPPERS



**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, VF30  
Perhaps the Finest Known Martin 1c.1-Ca.9**



**15194** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 1c.1-Ca.9, High R.7, VF30 NGC. 94.1 grains. A faint, darkly toned brass splasher is visible at the top of the obverse on this pleasing olive and steel-brown example that shows slight surface roughness on each side. In *Saint Patrick Coinage (For Ireland and New Jersey)*, Sydney F. Martin records just two coins that grade VF and Good. This example is possibly the finest known of the variety. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker (12/15/1956); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2346; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, AU53  
The Only Obverse and Reverse Die Use,  
Martin 1c.2-Ba.12**



**15195** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 1c.2-Ba.12, High R.6, AU53 NGC. 99.9 grains. The glossy dark brown surfaces exhibit areas of lighter brown on this nicely struck example that shows a darkly toned brass splasher. The Norweb cataloger observed: "The brass plug used on this piece was too thick, resulting in the crown being imperfectly struck up and the flan slightly bent above it due to the striking pressure." Martin records 10 pieces that grade between AG and XF in his collection survey. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Spink (3/15/1956); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2337; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, AU Details  
The Only Reverse Die Appearance,  
Martin 1c.17-Ca.8**



**15196** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 1c.17-Ca.8, R.7—Damaged—NGC Details. AU. The light olive and tan surfaces show slight flattening as if this piece had been bent and straightened. The overall appearance remains excellent. The obverse shows a darkly toned brass splasher. Martin records six examples of this variety that grade between VG and XF. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Metropolitan Rare Coins (11/3/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, AU50  
High Condition Census Martin 1c.20-Da.2**



**15197** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 1c.20-Da.2, R.7, AU50 NGC. This lovely St. Patrick Farthing has smooth chestnut-brown surfaces with peripheral steel-brown toning and a bright yellow brass splasher. An exceptional example for both type and variety collectors. Sydney Martin records seven pieces in his collection survey that grade between VG and AU. Two of those are in museum collections. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson (8/9/1968); Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, VF25  
Martin 1c.27-Da.8, The Only Obverse Die Use**



**15198** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 1c.27-Da.8, High R.6, VF25 NGC. 103.6 grains. Tawny-brown toning shows splashes of umber-brown on the high points of the reverse. The expansive brass splasher is bright yellow and partly covers the upper harp details. An exceptional display coin. Sydney Martin records 10 of these that grade from Fair to VF. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Thomas L. Elder (12/25/1935); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2344; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, VF35  
Martin 2c.1-Ea.6  
The Finest of Only Two or Three Known**



**15199** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 2c.1-Ea.6, R.8, VF35 NGC. 99.2 grains. Caramel-brown and cedar are intermixed on both sides while the brass splasher is deeply toned. The central devices are a trifle soft. Sydney Martin records a VF20 example from these dies in his own collection, with no others recorded in his survey of 21 private and nine institutional holdings. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker (12/15/1954); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2343; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, AU Details  
Martin 3b.2-Fc.3, The Only Reverse Appearance**



**15200** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 3b.2-Fc.3, R.7—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. AU. Both sides show green patina on the roughened surfaces. A heavy die break extends up from the saint's head on the reverse, and that is likely the reason the die was not used for any other varieties. Seven examples that grade from VG to VF appear in Sydney Martin's collection survey. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: National Coin (5/3/1969); Donald G. Partrick.

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, AU50  
Small 8 Below King, Martin 6a.1-Ba.6**



**15201** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 6a.1-Ba.6, High R.6, AU50 NGC. 92.0 grains. An outstanding tawny-brown example with a few areas of darker toning including the umber-brown splasher on the obverse. This piece might be the finest known Martin 6a.1-Ba.6. The author's collection survey accounts for 13 examples that grade between Good and XF40. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (5/23/1963); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2330; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42



**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, VF25  
Martin 6a.1-Ba.6, Figure 8 Below King**



**15202** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 6a.1-Ba.6, High R.6, VF25 NGC. 88.4 grains. Examination with a glass reveals microscopically granular espresso-brown surfaces with russet-brown devices that provide a pleasing two-tone appearance. Sydney F. Martin has identified 195 die varieties of the small St Patrick coins. Considered individually, all are rare. There is no variety that has more than 20 examples recorded in Martin's collection survey. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker (12/15/1954); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2332; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, VF30  
The Only Reverse Appearance, Martin 8a.3-Da.5**



**15204** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 8a.3-Da.5, R.6, VF30 NGC. The light yellow-brass splasher is well-centered on the crown. Bluish-steel and coffee-brown surfaces exhibit caramel-brown devices, providing an exquisite two-tone appearance. This is one of only four Norweb coins that was not illustrated in that catalog. The Norweb Collection had 40 small size St. Patrick coins. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (5/23/1963); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2331; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, VF25  
The Only Reverse Die Use, Martin 7b.1-Ea.2**



**15203** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 7b.1-Ea.2, R.6, VF25 NGC. A bright yellow splasher is evident at the top of the obverse, partially overlapping the crown on this gingerbread-brown and dark chocolate example that is well-centered on the flan. Nineteen examples of this populous variety appear in Martin's survey of St. Patrick's collections. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jim King (11/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, VF25  
Martin 9b.3-Dc.1  
The Only Obverse and Reverse Die Appearance**



**15205** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208, W-11500, Martin 9b.3-Dc.1, High R.6, VF25 NGC. 93.2 grains. A small, toned brass splasher is visible between the crown and the top of the harp on this example that displays pleasing walnut-brown surfaces. The Norweb cataloger spent immeasurable effort describing the specific die details of each piece in that collection. Today, with Sydney F. Martin's reference, *Saint Patrick Coinage (For Ireland and New Jersey)*, such effort is unnecessary. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (5/23/1963); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2352; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Silver Farthing, Fine 15  
Martin 1d.1-Ba.11, Most Plentiful Die Pair in Silver**



**15206** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Silver, Breen-208, W-11520, Martin 1d.1-Ba.11, High R.6, Fine 15 NGC. 109.2 grains. Richly toned medium gray surfaces show golden-brown devices on this important small silver St. Patrick coin. Sydney Martin's collection survey identifies 12 silver die varieties with a total surveyed population of 41 coins. Nearly half of those are from the 1d.1-Ba.11 die pair. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Canfield Collection; Parke Bernet Galleries (9/1969), lot 49; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2U3S, PCGS# 45

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Halfpenny, XF Details  
Vlack 1-B, An Excellent Type Candidate**



**15207** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 1-B, Breen-200, W-11540, R.4—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. XF. An exceptional example of this plentiful die combination that exhibits a blend of olive-brown and steel toning with a bright yellow splasher at the upper left obverse. A few trivial obverse scratches pose little concern. Although nearly 200 small St. Patrick varieties are known, there are just nine die combinations identified for the larger diameter coins. Sydney F. Martin did not renumber the nine varieties as the earlier Vlack numbers were complete and all-encompassing. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stack's (6/1981), lot 11; Donald G. Partrick.

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Halfpenny, VF35  
The Second Finest Vlack 2-C**



**15208** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 2-C, Breen-201, W-11540, R.7, VF35 NGC. 130.7 grains. A pleasing dark brown example with a faint brass splasher that is visible on the leading edge of the crown. Less than 10 examples of Vlack 2-C are known including two in the present collection. This piece is equal to the second finest among those enumerated in Sydney Martin's collection survey. The only piece graded finer is in the collection of the National Museum of Ireland. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (5/23/1963); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2374; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Halfpenny, Fine 12  
Vlack 2-C, The Third Rarest Halfpenny Variety**



**15209** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 2-C, Breen-201, W-11540, R.7, Fine 12 NGC. Weakly defined at the centers, and there is an apparent brass splasher at the center, an unusual location. The obverse is darkly toned bluish-steel with lighter brown over most of the reverse. Just three of the nine known die varieties are rated R.7, while the other six range from R.4 to High R.6. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: James F. Ruddy (3/21/1969); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46



**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Halfpenny, VF30  
Vlack 3-C, The Only Obverse Die Use**



**15210** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 3-C, Breen-198, W-11540, High R.6, VF30 NGC. 126.1 grains. A faded brass splasher is noted on the crown of this two-tone example that combines mocha-brown fields and light brown devices. A glass is required to see the faint surface roughness that is nearly always present on these relics of early American history. This die combination ranks fifth rarest of the nine known varieties. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (5/23/1963); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2381; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Halfpenny, VF20  
Vlack 5-D, The Only Reverse Die Use**



**15212** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 5-D, Breen-199, W-11540, R.5, VF20 NGC. This pleasing piece has attractive and smooth light brown surfaces with excellent eye appeal for the grade. Faint evidence of the brass splasher remains on the crown. There were five obverse and six reverse dies employed for the large St. Patrick coins that are traditionally called halfpennies. Reverse D made just one appearance in the series. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Metropolitan Rare Coins (11/3/1973); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Halfpenny, VF25  
Vlack 4-E, Usually in Low Grades**



**15211** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 4-E, Breen-204, W-11540, High R.5, VF25 NGC. 138.5 grains. A faded greenish-yellow brass splasher is faintly evident on this darkly toned umber-brown example that shows tawny-brown devices. Vlack 4-E is the third most plentiful die pair of the large St. Patrick coins. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (5/23/1963); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2376; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46

**Circa 1670 St. Patrick Halfpenny, VF Details  
Vlack 5-F, The Only Reverse Die Use**



**15213** (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 5-F, Breen-199, W-11540, High R.6—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. This is one of the scarcer varieties among the large St. Patrick coins. Strong detail remains despite the granular surfaces. Vlack 5-F is the fourth scarcest of the nine known die varieties. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson (10/6/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

**(1688) American Plantations Token, AU53**  
**Newman 1-A, HB REX**  
**Original Strike, Rare in All Grades**



**15214** (1688) American Plantations Token, HB REX, Newman 1-A, W-1130, R.7 AU53 NGC. Imitative of Spanish coinage already circulating in America, the American Plantation tokens were produced in England under a 1688 patent granted to Richard Holt. Serving as agent for several tin mines, Holt produced tokens that were more than 97% tin plus a small amount of copper and trace elements. The equestrian portrait of James II is the central obverse device, while the reverse design shows the legend HISPAN VAL 24 PART REAL. The tokens circulated in England as farthings and were undervalued at that denomination in the colonies, where 1/24 real equaled one and one half farthings. Seven obverse and seven reverse dies are identified. This is a nearly Choice About Uncirculated, bright-white example, with only a few tiny specks of dark oxidation. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUB3, PCGS# 53

**(c. 1828) American Plantations Token, MS63**  
**Newman 5-D, 1820s Select Uncirculated**



**15215** (c. 1828) American Plantations 1/24 Part Real, Restrike, Newman 5-D, W-1160, R.5 MS63 NGC. A bold die crack in the right obverse field suggests the Newman 5-D die pair was approaching the end of its useful life when many restrikes were made circa 1828. American Plantation tokens are most often seen as restrikes, always from the N. 5-D or N. 4-E dies. Of those restrikes, the N. 5-D variety represents the most available of the American Plantations tokens. This Select Uncirculated example displays lustrous, stone-white surfaces and a sharp strike, with a minimum of speckled oxidation. Eye appeal is strong for the scarce type, struck in pewter-like white metal. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUB5, PCGS# 52

**(c. 1828) American Plantations Token, MS63★**  
**Newman 4-E, 1820s**



**15216** (c. 1828) American Plantations 1/24 Part Real, Restrike, Newman 4-E, W-1155, R.5 MS63★ NGC. Early in the 19th century, London coin dealer Matthew Young purchased the original dies used to strike William Holt's original 1688 American Plantation tokens. Young had restrikes made from these John Roettier-engraved dies circa 1828. Restrike varieties are identified as Newman 4-E and Newman 5-D. This is a Select Uncirculated example, bright and lustrous, struck on a pewter-like planchet. These restrikes are collected with other American Plantations tokens and they remain scarce despite their later mintage. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Oechsner Collection (*Stack's*, 9/1988); Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUB5, PCGS# 52

**(c. 1828) American Plantations Token, MS62**  
**Newman 4-E, Early 1800s**



**15217** (c. 1828) American Plantations 1/24 Part Real, Restrike, Newman 4-E, W-1155, R.5 MS62 NGC. Newman 4-E is the scarcest die pair among the two American Plantations token restrikes. Each of the two varieties were struck circa 1828 by Matthew Young, a London coin dealer. This coin was obtained from Robert Vlack's collection, and has been absent from the coin market for several decades. The strike is first rate, with minor surface oxidation on the pewter-like metal plus myriad tiny lumps from obverse and reverse die rust. Ample areas of silver-white brilliance remain on both sides. Listed on page 43 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUB5, PCGS# 52



**(1694) London Elephant Token, XF45  
Rare Diagonals Variety, W-12000  
Choice Surfaces**



**15218** (1694) London Elephant Token, Diagonals, Thin Planchet, W-12000, Betts 81, Hodder 1-A, High R.6 XF45 NGC. The dagger is properly placed in the first quadrant, with diagonals at the shield center and a five-pointed star beneath the shield tip to confirm this rare variety. Hodder 1-A shares its GOD PRESERVE LONDON legend with several other Elephant token varieties. On this, the tusks are distant from the border. While Elephant tokens are demonstrably not of American origin, they are among the most popular of all early coppers and lovingly adopted by U.S. colonial collectors. This Choice XF example is an unexpected prize for those who endeavor to complete a variety set of these popular tokens. NGC reports just one finer, an AU58 example (1/21). This is the NGC Coin Explorer plate coin. Listed on page 48 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2U3C, PCGS# 61

**(1694) London Elephant Token, MS61 Brown  
Hodder 2-B, W-12040, Thick Planchet**



**15219** (1694) London Elephant Token, Thick Planchet, Hodder 2-B, W-12040, R.2, MS61 Brown NGC. Tusks close to the border, six-pointed star beneath shield. This Mint State Elephant token is struck on a thick planchet, as are most of the Hodder 2-B variety. While not rare as a type and more frequently encountered than any other variety, all Elephant tokens are scarce-to-rare in Mint State. Reddish-brown toning covers both sides, undisturbed by carbon or marks of any significance. The flan is a bit irregular at the top, not surprising for such an early copper piece. Listed on page 48 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2U3A, PCGS# 55

**(1694) Elephant Token  
XF Sharpness, W-12060  
Seldom Seen LON DON Variety**



**15220** (1694) London Elephant Token, LON DON, Hodder 2-D, W-12060, High R.6—Reverse Damage—NGC Details. XF. The reverse legend LONDON is curiously divided left and right, with no diagonals within the shield. This example shows the tusks distant from the border. Others have the tusks very close to the dentils although the references do not differentiate between the two types. This is a sharp and pleasing token despite 10 random, circular indents on the reverse, apparently of no purpose or pattern. A rare Elephant token, missing from most specialized collections. Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green; Donald G. Partrick.

**1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS60 Brown  
Harp Left, W-12690, Martin 4.1-Bb.2**



**15221** 1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, Eight Strings, Harp Left, W-12690, M. 4.1-Bb.2, R.3 MS60 Brown NGC. Well-centered and sharply struck, this popular Hibernia halfpence is the most-available representative of the Harp Left type. Smooth, glossy olive-brown surfaces harbor rose undertones beneath the rich patina. Mint State examples of any 1722 variety are rare; NGC reports just eight Harp Left Mint State pieces in all grades and varieties. This splendid halfpenny is the NGC Coin Explorer plate coin. Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATA, PCGS# 167

**1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, AU58  
Scarce Harp Right Variety  
W-12810, Martin 4.2-C.5, 11 Harp Strings**



**15222** 1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, Harp Right, W-12810, M. 4.2-C.5, R.5 AU58 NGC. Far scarcer than the 1723 Hibernia halfpennies, those coins dated 1722 were struck in both Harp Left and Harp Right formats. The Harp Right examples are the scarcer of the two. This is an attractive near-Mint State example, its variety signified by a period centered closely above the effigy's head. Substantial mint red color glows beneath bluish-brown toning, with hard, spot-free surfaces and only a hint of high-point wear. Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATB, PCGS# 170

**1723 Hibernia Farthing, Scarce 'D:G: REX'  
MS63 Brown  
Tied Finest at NGC, Ex: Picker-Partrick  
Martin 1.1-Bc.1, W-12240**



**15223** 1723 Hibernia Farthing, 'D:G: REX' W-12240, M. 1.1-Bc.1, R.5 MS63 Brown NGC. William Wood's franchise to produce Irish coinage was granted in June 1722, concurrent with his patent to produce Rosa Americana coinage for the American colonies. Irish farthings and halfpence were struck dated 1722, 1723, and 1724 in several varieties; importantly, this D:G. REX farthing was among the first 1723 coins struck. This Select Uncirculated example is tied for finest at NGC with two other MS63 Brown examples (1/21). Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AT5, PCGS# 173

**1723 'DEI GRATIA' Hibernia Farthing, MS62 Brown  
Martin 3.13-Bb.1, W-12290**



**15224** 1723 Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA REX, W-12290, M. 3.13-Bb.1, R.5 MS62 Brown NGC. While Hibernia coinage did not circulate to any great extent within the colonies, the Irish issue is collected hand-in-hand with William Wood's Rosa Americana coins by many colonial specialists, thanks to their concurrent production and maker. Both series had their largest mintages in 1722 and 1723. This is a well-made Uncirculated example of the 1723 DEI GRATIA variety, with 10 harp strings and the effigy's nose pointing between I and A of GRATIA. Two or three minor reverse carbons are seen, with signs of die wear at the margins. Glossy tan-brown surfaces retain traces of red and soft mint luster. Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AT6, PCGS# 176

**1723 Hibernia Farthing, MS62+ Brown  
DEI GRATIA, Martin 3.18-Bc.5, W-12350**



**15225** 1723 Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA, W-12350, M. 3.18-Bc.5 MS62+ Brown NGC. Considering their early issue dates, Hibernia farthings and halfpennies are well-made and struck on good planchets. Unfortunately, Hibernia and Rosa Americana pieces were consistently underweight and/or undersized, eventually causing cancellation of William Wood's coinage contract with the British government. This Plus-graded Mint State Hibernia farthing displays a sharp strike on both sides with distinct hair details and bold central definition throughout the seated figure. The harp has 11 strings. Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AT6, PCGS# 176



**1723 Hibernia Farthing in Silver, AU55**  
**Martin 3.3-Bc.3, W-12500**  
**Sharp and Attractive, Ex: Norweb**



**15226** 1723 Hibernia Farthing, Silver, DEI.GRATIA.REX, W-12500, M. 3.3-Bc.3, R.5 AU55 NGC. A few tiny marks and faint hairlines suggest minor handling of this farthing, one of the few silver examples available to collectors. These silver pieces were struck for presentation, not circulation, with most of the survivors coming out of a small cache discovered in Europe some 50 years ago. Golden highlights at the margins showcase bluish-gray interiors on each side of this Choice About Uncirculated piece. This is a long-held example, coming out of the Norweb sale and preserved thereafter in Donald G. Partrick's remarkable collection. Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Norweb Family Collection (10/1988), lot 3448; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AT7, PCGS# 179

**1723 Hibernia Farthing, Good 6**  
**Struck in Silver, W-12500, 'Martin 3.10-Bc.2'**  
**Probably Unique**



**15227** 1723 Hibernia Farthing, Silver, 67.4 grains, W-12500, "M. 3.10-Bc.2," Good 6 NGC. Only a few Hibernia farthings were struck in silver. The Martin reference does not include this example, which has the same reverse as M. 3.1-Bc.2, but features a different obverse. Apparently, Martin was not aware of the coin in Donald G. Partrick's holdings. The die combination is probably unique in silver. This coin shows attractive old-silver toning with smoothly worn devices, with a few light pinscratches below the bust. It is one of the most important coins in the series and a prize for colonial collectors as well as Hibernia specialists. Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AT7, PCGS# 179

**1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, VF Details**  
**Extremely Rare Martin 4.2.1-E.1**



**15228** 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, Star Before Date, 12 Harp Strings, W-13660, M. 2.1-E.1, High R.7—Reverse Damage—NGC Details. VF. A rare find among Hibernia halfpennies, the M. 2.1-E.1 has a Star before the date and no stop after REX. Martin believed the variety to be a pattern. This well-defined example has natural medium-brown toning and a few minor nicks on noticeably wide rims. The Reverse Damage consists of a group of marks and short gouges at the legs and harp. The surfaces are glossy and otherwise smoothly pleasing, with solid VF definition throughout the devices. Despite its noted distractions, this coin is an important opportunity for early colonial and Hibernia specialists. Listed on page 46 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS62 Brown**  
**W-13479, Martin 4.14-Fb.2**



**15229** 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, W-13470, M. 4.14-Fb.2, R.4 MS62 Brown NGC. Struck slightly off-center east. This Uncirculated Broad 3 halfpenny has three reverse stops and 11 harp strings. Minor planchet roughness exists on the cheek and to a lesser extent at the central reverse—easily balanced by an overall sharp strike and strong eye appeal. Abundant red color remains beneath red-brown toning and grayish-blue accents. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATD, PCGS# 180

**1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS65 Red and Brown  
W-13120, Martin 4.17-Gc.22, Lustrous Surfaces**



**15230** 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny W-13120, M. 4.17-Gc.22, R.3 MS65 Red and Brown NGC. This is a Narrow 3 variety, with 11 harp strings and two reverse stops. No fewer than 129 Hibernia halfpenny varieties share those same main characteristics, with subtle differences in the positioning of the lettering and ancillary elements to challenge numismatic attributions. Rich shades of brick-red and brownish-blue decorate this exceptional Gem Uncirculated coin. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATD, PCGS# 181

**1723 Hibernia Halfpenny W-13470  
Gem Brown Uncirculated Martin 4.57-Fa.4**



**15231** 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, Harp Right, W-13470, M. 4.57-Fa.4, R.3 MS65 Brown NGC. M. 4.57-Fa.4 is a moderately available Martin variety that exhibits a Narrow 3, as well as 11 harp strings and three reverse stops. The final A in GRATIA is strongly recut at its base. An extra-sharp strike emboldens each side of this glossy, MS65 halfpenny. We note an interesting, curved row of segments that curls upward from the reverse exergue into the right field alongside the harp. Smooth, hard surfaces are virtually mark-free, with only the merest signs of carbon. Glimpses of mint red flicker beneath chocolate-brown toning, with the attractive color evenly distributed through both sides of this especially appealing and glossy, Gem Uncirculated copper. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATD, PCGS# 180

**1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS64 Red  
Exceptional Martin 4.74-Gb.11 Example  
Vibrant, Full Red Surfaces**



**15232** 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, Harp Right, W-13120, M. 4.74-Gb.11 MS64 Red NGC. It is nothing short of amazing that any Hibernia coin survives with red surfaces after nearly 300 years in a world where the environment is naturally unfriendly to copper coins. This impeccably preserved coin shows a strong die crack below the bust, yet has a sharp peripheral strike and only nominal high point weakness at the centers. A sparse scattering of dove-gray flecks confirms the original surfaces while brilliant mint luster prevails. The major grading services combined show just seven fully red Hibernia halfpennies at the MS64 level regardless of variety, with none finer—four such coins at PCGS, and three examples at NGC, including this sparkling near-Gem (1/21). Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 182

**1618-A French Colonies Billon Douzain, VG8  
Quadruple Piefort**



**15233** 1618-A French Colonies Billon Douzain, Quadruple Piefort, VG8 NGC. The obverse legend reads LVDOVICVS XIII D G FRAN ET NA REX 1618 (Louis XIII, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre 1618) with stops between the words and letters. The reverse legend is SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM (May the Name of the Lord be Blessed). These coins, minted in Paris, were the predecessors to coinage believed to be intended for French Canada (Nouvelle France) beginning in 1670. A barter economy existed prior to a steady stream of coinage that circulated from Canada through North America to Louisiana. This pewter-gray example experienced considerable circulation in commerce, and now presents smooth, original, and problem-free surfaces. Not listed in the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (9/6/1990); Donald G. Partrick.



**1658-A French Colonies Sizain, Breen-275, MS63  
Possibly an Official Export**



**15234** 1658-A French Colonies Billon Sizain, Breen-275, MS63 NGC. There seems to be some confusion regarding this issue, as Walter Breen included the emission in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* as a member of Class 3, being "Domestic Coins Officially Exported." However, in *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*, Robert Vlack writes: "There is no indication these were shipped to New France." A fully lustrous light lava-gray example with hints of gold toning. Not listed in the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (8/1/1990); Donald G. Partrick.

**1670-A 5 Sols, W-11605, VF35  
Monopolized Issue for Nouvelle France**



**15235** 1670-A French Colonies 5 Sols, Breen-256, W-11605, Martin 1-A, R.7, VF35 NGC. When Jean Baptiste Colbert became the Controller of France, he developed a get-rich-scheme, establishing a direct stock company, the French West India Company, that held a 40-year monopoly on trade in North America. With a shortage of hard currency, Colbert convinced the Government to issue a special coinage for use in the territory under his company's control. That issue was this *Gloriam Regni* coinage. Authorization was provided to issue 40,000 coins of 15 sols and 200,000 coins of 5 sols. An additional 2,400,000 coins known as doubles were apparently never issued as just one example is known. This piece has splendid ash-gray patina with faint traces of golden overtones. The strike is excellent and the eye appeal is outstanding. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (Saskatoon, 7/20/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

**1670-A 5 Sols, W-11605, VG8  
Special New World Issue**



**15236** 1670-A French Colonies 5 Sols, Breen-256, W-11605, Martin 2-A, R.7, VG8 NGC. Sydney F. Martin's book, *French Coinage Specifically for Colonial America*, provides an exhaustive guide to three issues the *Gloriam Regni* Issue of 1670 (offered here), the 1717 Perpignan Coppers, and the 1721-22 Nine-Denier Coppers. All individual varieties of the 1670-A 5 sols coins are considered R.7 or R.8, while the type is considered R.4. Martin identifies 20 die varieties for this type. Fossil-gray and iron-toned with faint traces of golden-rose on the high points. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; C. Margolis (5/25/1990); Donald G. Partrick.

**1710-D French Colonies 30 Deniers, AU50  
Lyon Mint, Vlack-2**



**15237** 1710-D French Colonies 30 Deniers, Breen-280, Vlack-2, W-11710, R.2, AU50 NGC. Hints of gold toning appear on the smoke-gray surfaces of this attractive 30 deniers coin from the Lyon Mint. Dappled shadow-gray toning is evident on both sides. The *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* refer to these Lyon Mint pieces as "coins specifically relevant to Louisiana." Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (2/14/1989); Donald G. Partrick.

**1710-D French Colonies 30 Deniers, XF40  
Lyon Mint, Vlack-2**



**15238 1710-D French Colonies 30 Deniers, Breen-280, Vlack-2, W-11710, R.2, XF40 NGC.** The standard reference for these coins is Robert Vlack's *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*, published in 2004. The Lyon Mint was located in Southeastern France, nearly 300 miles from Paris and just 100 miles from Geneva, Switzerland. This attractive piece displays distinctive golden-brown toning and sharp design motifs. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (12/6/1979); Donald G. Partrick.

**1710-AA French Colonies 30 Deniers, AU53  
Metz Mint, Vlack-8**



**15239 1710-AA French Colonies 30 Deniers, Breen-282, Vlack-8, R.2, AU53 NGC.** The 30 deniers billon coins were produced at the Lyon Mint (D mintmark) and the Metz Mint (AA mintmark). In addition to genuine examples such as the piece offered here, contemporary counterfeits are known with reversed N's in the legend. This lovely example retains traces of luster on its pewter-gray surfaces. A few splashes of gold and charcoal toning are evident on both sides. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (12/6/1979); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AVB, PCGS# 158677

**1711-D French Colonies 30 Deniers, VF30  
Lyon Mint, Vlack-3**



**15240 1711-D French Colonies 30 Deniers, Breen-284, Vlack-3, W-11720, R.2, VF30 NGC.** While it is certain that these coins circulated throughout North America, especially in Canada and the West Indies, they did not bear any legends pointing to an intent for usage in those areas. The first coins that actually included a reference to Canada were the 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada tokens. Although imperfectly centered, more than half of the border details are present. A pleasing bluish golden-brown example, this 30 deniers coin is nicely struck and attractive. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (2/14/1989); Donald G. Partrick.

**1711-AA French Colonies 30 Deniers, AU Details  
Metz Mint, Vlack-9**



**15241 1711-AA French Colonies 30 Deniers, Breen-285, Vlack-9, R.3—Cleaned—NGC Details. AU.** Although showing evidence of cleaning, this piece has attractive fossil-gray, violet, and gold patina with splashes of charcoal-gray on the obverse. A small planchet-clip is noted at 12 o'clock relative to the obverse and 6:30 relative to the reverse. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (4/11/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



Ex: J. Stewart (12/13/1979); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AVD, PCGS# 158606

Ex: Warren Baker (12/6/1979); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AVD, PCGS# 158606

*Ex: Warren Baker (12/6/1979); Donald G. Partrick.*

Ex: Joseph Lepczyk (6/1980), lot 255; Donald G. Partrick.

**1712-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers, AU Details  
Metz Mint, Vlack-13**



**15246** 1712-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers, Breen-294, Vlack-13, R.4—Corrosion—NGC Details. AU. Noticeable green and charcoal corrosion is evident on the pewter-gray and gold toned surfaces of this piece that shows only slight evidence of circulation. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Joseph Lepczyk (6/1980), lot 256; Donald G. Partrick.

**1712-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers, VF Details  
XXX Error Denomination, Vlack-13b**



**15247** 1712-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers, Breen-294, Vlack-13b, R.7—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. Donald G. Partrick wrote on his envelope that this is “A New Discovery and New Type.” The new discovery has the denomination incorrectly displayed as XXX for 30 deniers, rather than XV for 15 deniers. Both sides have gold and violet surfaces with noticeable surface roughness. This is an important opportunity for the specialist to acquire a rarity in the series. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Paul Bosco (8/1997), lot 702; Donald G. Partrick.

**1713-D French Colonies 30 Deniers, XF45  
Vlack-6a, Star After the Date**



**15248** 1713-D French Colonies 30 Deniers, Breen-288, Vlack-6a, W-11745, R.2, XF45 NGC. Robert Vlack reports: “in 1713, a star was added to the legend after the date for unclear reasons.” While Walter Breen considered this variety with the star after the date to be extremely rare, Robert Vlack disagrees and rates it as a plentiful variety. Hints of lilac toning appear on the pewter-gray surfaces of this lovely piece that has a slight planchet crack at 1 o’clock. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (2/14/1989); Donald G. Partrick.

**1713-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers, VF30  
Metz Mint, Vlack-14b**



**15249** 1713-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers, Breen-295, Vlack-14b, R.2, VF30 NGC. Although not an official issue for the French Colonies, examples have been recovered at Louisbourg. These pieces arrived unofficially, carried to North America by private individuals. They were clearly important in the economy of Nouvelle France, much as Spanish colonial coins were important in the economy of colonial America. A pleasing fossil-gray piece with splashes of gold and iron-gray toning. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Anthony J. Terranova (5/2/1987); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AV9, PCGS# 158681



**1713-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers, VF30  
Metz Mint, Vlack-14b**



**15250** 1713-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers, Breen-295, Vlack-14b, R.2, VF30 NGC. Robert Vlack records three varieties: 1713 with a Pomegranate different, 1713/2 with a Rose different over the Pomegranate, and 1713 with a Rose different. The “different” is a symbol following the date that identifies the Mint Director. The blue-gray surfaces of this example are pleasing and problem-free with excellent eye appeal for the grade. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (2/22/1978); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AV9, PCGS# 158681

**1719-A French Colonies Sol, MS62 Brown  
Important John Law Issue**



**15251** 1719-A French Colonies Sol, MS62 Brown NGC. Various students of the colonial American coinage (including regions that today are Canada and the United States) have differing opinions regarding French colonial coinage issued for or exported to North America. Those students of American colonial coinage include Warren Baker, Q. David Bowers, Walter Breen, Michael Hodder, Sydney F. Martin, and Robert A. Vlack, among others. There does not seem to be a single published source that enumerates all possibilities. The John Law issues are long sought after for their American relevance. Lustrous cinnamon-brown surfaces are smooth and attractive with no handling marks or other imperfections. A tiny spot on Louis XV's neck may serve as a future identifier. Not listed in the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (3/31/1992); Donald G. Partrick.

**1720-A French Colonies 20 Sols, MS65  
Exceptional John Law Piece**



**15252** 1720-A French Colonies 20 sols, KM-453, MS65 NGC. A sharply struck, fully lustrous stone-gray Gem, this piece exhibits rich peripheral gold toning and exceptional eye appeal. This is an extraordinarily lovely example that has survived in its pristine state for 300 years. John Law and his Compagnie des Indes (Company of the Indies) controlled the French mints three centuries ago from July 1719 until January 1721. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/3/1973); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AV3, PCGS# 1001754

**1720-A French Colonies 20 Sols, AU53  
John Law Issue**



**15253** 1720-A French Colonies 20 sols, KM-453, AU53 NGC. Mustard-gold and umber toning is splashed on the stone-gray surfaces of this French Colonies 20 sols. A pleasing AU example that shows only slight wear, this piece is nicely defined and well-centered with full borders on both sides. Michael Hodder discussed “The Problem of the John Law Coinage” in his *Guide to Coins of Nouvelle France*. While not an official issue for North America, examples like this certainly carried a monetary value and saw circulation in Nouvelle France. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (3/10/1992); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AV3, PCGS# 1001754

### 1720-A French Colonies 20 Sols, AU Details



**15254** 1720-A French Colonies 20 sols, KM-453—Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. Although cleaned at one time, this pleasing piece is nicely detailed with smooth steel-gray surfaces. While less than perfectly centered, all of the legends are complete with most border details present. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Ex: J. Stewart (12/13/1979); Donald G. Partrick.

### 1720-A French Colonies 20 Sols, AU Details



**15255** 1720-A French Colonies 20 sols, KM-453—Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. Charcoal toning is noted at the peripheries of this smoke-gray French Colonies 20 sols that was cleaned, likely long ago. The present offering of material from the Donald G. Partrick Collection provides collectors an unusual opportunity to choose from multiple examples. A pleasing example of the 20 sols that John Law coined in Paris. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; C. Margolis (5/25/1990); Donald G. Partrick.

### 1720-A French Colonies One-Third Ecu, AU58



**15256** 1720-A French Colonies One-third Ecu, Crowned L's, AU58 NGC. Fire-gold toning is splashed on the fossil-gray surfaces of this lustrous near-Mint French Colonies one-third ecu silver coin. Excellent centering shows nearly complete borders on both sides. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Wade Hinderling; Jon Hanson (8/1/1997); Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# C5AL, PCGS# 145174

### 1720-H French Colonies One-Third Ecu, VF30



**15257** 1720-H French Colonies One-third Ecu, VF30 NGC. Crowded LL reverse. Dijon-gold toning is evident on the anchor-gray surfaces of this one-third ecu that shows remnants of mint luster on each side. Partial border detail is noted with the upper obverse legend tight to the edge. The large "H" mintmark for the La Rochelle Mint appears at the central reverse. Listed on page 54 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; C. Margolis (5/25/1990); Donald G. Partrick.

### 1720-X French Colonies One-Third Ecu, XF Details



**15258** 1720-X French Colonies One-third Ecu—Cleaned—NGC Details. XF. Variegated toning is present on both sides of this harbor-gray example that shows good centering with partial border details. The Amiens Mint struck this piece as the large "X" mintmark indicates. Not listed in the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; C. Margolis (5/25/1990); Donald G. Partrick.

### 1720-BB French Colonies One-Third Ecu, AU Details



**15259** 1720-BB French Colonies One-third Ecu—Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. Pearl-gray toning throughout with considerable luster remaining despite an old cleaning. A few splashes of shadow-gray toning are noted on each side. This is an important John Law issue from the Strasbourg Mint with the large "BB" mintmark at the center of the reverse. Not listed in the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; C. Margolis (5/25/1990); Donald G. Partrick.





### 1739-P French Colonies Half Sou Marque, VF30



**15264** 1739-P French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Vlack-309, VF30 NGC. Half sou marques were struck at the Dijon Mint in 1739 and 1740. Robert A. Vlack reports a mintage of slightly more than 64,000 examples in each of those years. The smoke-gray surfaces of this example show mustard-gold toning, perhaps appropriate for this Dijon Mint piece. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: R. Margolis (5/8/1976); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AVK, PCGS# 158665

### 1740-BB French Colonies Half Sou Marque, MS62



**15267** 1740-BB French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Vlack-325, MS62 NGC. A fully lustrous example of this Strasbourg Mint half sou marque that has survived in Mint State preservation since it was struck some 280 years ago. The light smoke-gray surfaces show areas of walnut-brown toning on the obverse and splashes of honey-gold toning on the reverse. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Ray Byrne; J. King (11/10/1973); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AVR, PCGS# 158600

### 1739-P French Colonies Half Sou Marque, VF20



**15265** 1739-P French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Vlack-309, VF20 NGC. The pleasing harbor-gray surfaces exhibit variegated toning, especially on the obverse of this half sou marque that was struck at the Dijon Mint, located about 200 miles southeast of Paris. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Warren Baker (1/9/1991); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AVK, PCGS# 158665

### 1740-BB French Colonies Half Sou Marque, MS61



**15268** 1740-BB French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Vlack-325, MS61 NGC. The Strasbourg Mint coined this half sou marque that displays an overlapping "BB" mintmark. The denomination was struck there in 1740 and again in 1746. An attractive Mint State example, this half sou marque retains strong luster on its pewter and steel-gray surfaces. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Margolis (4/3/1976); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AVR, PCGS# 158600

### 1740-AA French Colonies Half Sou Marque, XF40



**15266** 1740-AA French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Vlack-324, XF40 NGC. The overlapping "AA" mintmark is the mark of the Metz Mint located 200 miles east of Paris and just 40 miles south of Luxembourg. The Metz Mint coined half sou marques in 1740. This example has variegated toning on its stone-gray surfaces. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (6/23/1990); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AVN, PCGS# 158616

### 1740 (9) French Colonies Half Sou Marque, VF20



**15269** 1740 (9) French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Vlack-322, VF20 NGC. The digit 9 serves as the mintmark for this half sou marque that was struck at the mint in Rennes, a little over 200 miles west of Paris. Splashes of medallion-gold toning are exhibited on the mint-gray surfaces. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (6/23/1990); Donald G. Partrick.



**1740-CC French Colonies Half Sou Marque, AU55**



**15270 1740-CC French Colonies Half Sou Marque, Vlack-328, AU55 NGC.** The Besancon, France mintmark is hard to duplicate on a standard keyboard, having a C and a reversed C that overlap. Robert A. Vlack records the mintmark as "CC." Besancon is located about 250 miles southeast of Paris, and just under 60 miles east of the neighboring Dijon Mint. Butterscotch toning appears on the stone-gray surfaces of this example that was struck on a flawed planchet. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Warren Baker; Donald G. Partrick.

**1751-H French Colonies Sou Marque, MS61**



**15273 1751-H French Colonies Sou Marque, Vlack-111, MS61 NGC.** One of the better known French Mints among colonial American collectors is the La Rochelle Mint located on the Bay of Biscay, nearly 300 miles southwest of Paris. Cinnamon-brown toning rests on the lustrous light gray surfaces of this pleasing Mint State example. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Warren Baker (10/24/1981); Donald G. Partrick.

**1740-X French Colonies Sou Marque, MS62**



**15271 1740-X French Colonies Sou Marque, Vlack-215, MS62 NGC.** The "X" mintmark references the Amiens, France, Mint located 100 miles north of Paris. Sou marques were struck at that facility from 1738 to 1741. Butterscotch and peanut-brown toning appear on the harbor-gray surfaces of this lustrous piece. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Warren Baker (2/14/1989); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AWW, PCGS# 397328

**1767 French Colonies Sou, AU58  
Struck 25% Off-Center**



**15274 1767 French Colonies Sou—Struck 25% Off-Center—AU58 NGC.** A delightful cedar-brown example, this French Colonies Sou is 25% off-center to 3 o'clock. Just a trace of high-point rub prevents a Mint State grade. A few splashes of darker toning are noted with a small area of emerald patina. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: King (5/4/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

**1741-E French Colonies Sou Marque, VF25**



**15272 1741-E French Colonies Sou Marque, Vlack-79, VF25 NGC.** Located about 150 miles southwest of Paris, the Tours, France, Mint struck this sou marque in 1741. That facility produced the denomination every year from 1738 to 1750. Both sides display intermixed light gray and pale brown with traces of red and gold. Listed on page 55 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Warren Baker (2/14/1989); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AWR, PCGS# 158682

**1760 Voce Populi Farthing, Choice Very Fine  
Large Letters, W-13800**



**15275** 1760 Voce Populi Farthing, Large Letters, W-13800 VF35 NGC. Only two varieties of Voce Populi coinage are designated "farthings," compared to at least 16 halfpenny varieties that exist. Both the Large Letters and Small Letters farthings are far rarer than their halfpenny counterparts. Voce Populi coins were struck in Dublin, Ireland, in 1760, where they circulated locally and to some extent throughout British Isles. This is a Choice VF Large Letters farthing, with smooth, medium-brown surfaces and even wear. The coin is struck from clashed dies, with minor corrosion and pitting seen beneath the eye and on the neck. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Ted Craige; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUA, PCGS# 256

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, MS62 Brown  
VOOE, W-13930**



**15277** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, 'VOOE' W-13930, Nelson 3, R.3 MS62 Brown NGC. Essential for the Voce Populi type and a distinctive *Guide Book* variety, the Nelson 3 "VOOE" is scarce by demand and a notable rarity in Mint State. An internal die crack joins closes the C in VOCE, in almost the perfect position to resemble VOOE. This example is the NGC Coin Explorer plate coin and apparently the sole Mint State example seen by NGC. Exceptional reddish-brown color envelops original Uncirculated surfaces. A trace of natural granularity exists at the central obverse, and to a greater extent at the central reverse. Still, the surfaces are irresistibly sharp and pleasing, with tremendous eye appeal. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUD, PCGS# 265

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, VG10  
No P, W-13820, Nelson 2, the 'Square Head'**



**15276** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 2, R.3, VG10 NGC. This is a smooth, problem-free example of the popular Square Head Voce Populi halfpenny, so-named for the effigy's square chin and linear profile. Nelson 2 is sometimes thought to be a blundered date—when worn, its date resembles 1700, but there is no die cutting error. This example retains the top curve on 6. Reverse lettering is the HIBE RNIA configuration. Both sides are well-centered and virtually free of corrosion or granularity, with pleasing medium-brown color and strong definition for the assigned grade. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, AU55  
VOOE, W-13930**



**15278** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, 'VOOE' W-13930, Nelson 3, R.3 AU55 NGC. This is a second "VOOE" example in the current sale, an intermediate example between the other two representatives of this important Voce Populi variety. The obverse is struck about 5% off-center to the northwest, and the reverse is correspondingly askew to the southwest, yet all elements remain on the flan except for the bottom of 1 in the date. About Uncirculated definition remains on both sides, with the diagnostic internal die break at C in VOCE and the seated figure's head between E and R of HIBERNIA. A small reverse flan crack at 1 o'clock adds to the natural appeal of this Choice coin. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUD, PCGS# 265



**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, XF40  
No P, W-13930**



**15279** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, 'VOOE' W-13930, Nelson 3, R.3 XF40 NGC. The third example of the "VOOE" type. This *Guide Book* variety exceeds its rarity in both importance and popularity among colonial copper collectors. Just this one variety exists of the anomaly, which is considered an essential coin in a specialized colonial collection. Only moderate wear determines the grade of this XF example, which offers smooth and attractive glossy-brown surfaces that are free of any significant marks, corrosion, or granularity. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AUD, PCGS# 265

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, MS65 Brown  
No P, W-13820, Nelson 4  
Tied for Finest-Known of Any Variety**



**15280** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 4, R.1 MS65 Brown NGC. The laureated bust right portrait is the "Older Head" obverse, here paired with the HIBERNIA reverse. While the Nelson 4 variety ranks among the most-available Voce Populi halfpennies, it is extremely rare in Gem Uncirculated condition such as this coin, which is one of just four such examples certified of any Voce Populi variety, with none finer. Zelinka notes the N-4 variety often shows metal residue at the edges of the letters and devices, and the extra metal is especially prominent on this Uncirculated coin. Both sides are sharply struck with lustrous, mint-red color within the motifs and excellent reddish-brown patina throughout. Clearly struck from a late die state. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, AU58  
No P, W-13820, Nelson 4, Sharp 'Older Head'**



**15281** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 4, R.1 AU58 NGC. The legend "VOCE POPULI" must have resonated with American colonists, as it did with the Dublin, Ireland, coiners of the issue. Many years later, the American Georgivs Triumpho token (dated 1783) displayed a similar legend, VOCE POPULI ("voice of the people") - even though there is scant evidence that the HIBERNIA-VOCE POPULI pieces saw more than limited circulation in the colonies. This is a borderline Mint State example of the Nelson 4 Older Head variant, nicely centered and sharp throughout both sides. Only minute traces of granularity and roughness exist within the legends and devices. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC Census (all VOCE NO P varieties): 8 in 58, 16 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, XF40  
No P, W-13820, Nelson 4, 'Older Head'**



**15282** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 4, R.1 XF40 NGC. One of several examples of the Nelson 4 "Older Head" halfpennies in the sale. Rich, autumn-brown toning lightens at the centers of this well preserved early copper. The obverse is struck slightly off-center southeast, losing the lower-right dentils. All else is sharp and pleasing, with just a trace of extra metal seen at POPULI. The reverse is especially sharp for the issue, and neither side shows any signs of granularity or corrosion. Eye appeal is strong. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, XF40  
W-13820, Nelson 4, No P, Late Die State**



**15283** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 4, R.1 XF40 NGC. Attractive mahogany-brown color enhances the lightly worn surfaces of this Older Head example. Extensive die crumbling is seen at VOCE POPULI, yet the surfaces are otherwise free of distractions aside from some tiny areas of minor verdigris and granularity. The harp strings and date are unusually bold for the assigned grade. A late die state example, well-centered and visually impressive. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, Fine 12  
No P, W-13820, Nelson 4**



**15285** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 4, R.1 Fine 12 NGC. The numeral "4" is inked below the effigy's shoulder, a notation from an old collection that confirms the Nelson 4 dies. This is an evenly worn and attractive Fine 12 example, with a few inconsequential pinpricks and minor granularity. The obverse is slightly bolder than the reverse—still, all the devices are well defined for the grade. This is a pleasing No P Voce Populi copper, reddish-brown in color throughout both sides. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, XF40  
W-13820, Nelson 4, No P, Edge Clip**



**15284** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 4, R.1 XF40 NGC. A well-centered Nelson 4 example that has a shallow linear clip (or end-of-strip edge) seen between 8 and 9 o'clock on the obverse. The obverse dentils are unusually sharp and nearly complete despite the planchet defect. Reverse dentils are typically weak. The central motifs are bold, as are the legends and date. A richly toned coin—sharp overall for the XF grade—with traces of extra metal and minor granularity within some letters and recesses. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, XF40  
No P, W-13940, Nelson 6, Error Date**



**15286** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13940, Nelson 6, R.5 XF40 NGC. An early die state exists of this variety (very rare), showing an unaltered 1700 date that was entered in error by the die sinker. This is an example of the corrected date, with a short tail added to the first 0 to form a 6. Always popular with collectors, the blundered date has 17 widely separated from 60 to help confirm the variety, formerly identified as W-1982 X. A speckling of granularity exists on both sides of this XF example, which is struck minimally west on the flan. The V in VOCE is widely recut. A scarce and in-demand variety regardless of condition. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262



**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, VF Details  
No P, W-13940, Nelson 6, Error Date**



**15287** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13940, Nelson 6—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. This is a second example of the interesting blundered date variety, with a tail-like extension added to the top of the first 0 to make a 6, thus forming the 1760 date. Double struck on an oversized flan, the coin lacks consistent detail and shows damage from environmental factors. It makes an interesting study, and we note a "6" in faint white paint on the reverse to help verify the Nelson 6 attribution. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny  
VF Details, Rare N-7 Variety**



**15288** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 7, High R.5—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. Several Voce Populi die pairs fall into the "No P" type category, where some varieties are significant rarities. Among them is the Nelson-7 (Zelinka 8-F) die marriage, which is seldom seen at auction. The reverse clearly shows the harp pointing past the right base of A in HIBERNIA, the only reverse die to do so. The coin is struck from clashed dies, with nine harp strings. Zelinka thought just four to 12 pieces were extant, although that estimate is perhaps low. The environmental damage seen on this example includes scattered pits and overall light porosity, with partially obscured tan-brown devices. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, VF20  
No P, W-13820, Nelson 8  
Rare 'Long Nose' Variety**



**15289** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 8, R.6 VF20 NGC. The effigy's long nose and the cartoonish date configuration are distinguishing factors for the Nelson 8 attribution, which shares its obverse (and nickname) with the more frequently seen Nelson 15. This example shows substantial circulation but retains remarkably strong definition for the VF20 grade. Golden-brown toning lightens at the high points. The recesses harbor only brief granularity, and the smooth surfaces are essentially problem-free. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, AU53  
No P, W-13820, Nelson 9, Double Struck**



**15290** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 9, R.1 AU53 NGC. A bold double strike is visible on both sides, although it is especially dramatic on the reverse. This coin saw only momentary circulation, maybe put aside as a curiosity. The Nelson 9 "Stern Head" variety is unmistakable as always, while only the irregularities of minting are of note. A triangular flan crack is noted at 4 o'clock. Glossy rich-brown surfaces display blue overtones. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, AU50**  
**No P, W-13820, Nelson 9**  
**Sharp 'Stern Bust' Example**



**15291** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 9, R.1 AU50 NGC. Relatively available as a variety, the "Stern Bust" Nelson 9 is suitably scarce in About Uncirculated condition, as are all Voce Populi coppers. This example is ideally centered on an uncompromised planchet, showing only nominal high point wear and no marks of note. Eye appeal is exceptional for the grade, variety, and type. Glimpses of mint red luster remain beneath the attractive toning. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, AU55**  
**'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12**



**15292** 1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, 'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12, R.2 AU55 NGC. The obverse slides off the coin at left, while the reverse is less obviously off-center in the same direction, nipping the letter tops at HIBER. The date is entirely on the flan, a jumble of numeral sizes that give this 1760 issue added charm. The reverse is remarkably sharp throughout, as is the obverse. Golden hues underpin the deep, chocolate-brown toning.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUE, PCGS# 271

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, XF45**  
**'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12**  
**Choice Surfaces, Flan Flaw**



**15293** 1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, 'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12, R.2 XF45 NGC. A Choice XF example, with mostly smooth, hard fields and strong definition throughout the raised elements. The enigmatic Voce Populi coinage is made even more intriguing by the letter "P" in the field on some coins—either in front of the face, or below the effigy's shoulder. Numerous theories but no verification explains the solitary letter in such a prominent position. Voce Populi coppers have been collected by U.S. copper specialists since 1871. The large indent outside of U in POPULI is a flan defect that adds character to this well-preserved example. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUE, PCGS# 271

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, VF Details**  
**'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12**  
**T.H.S. Counterstamp**



**15294** 1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, 'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12, R.2—Private Countermark—NGC Details. VF. The T.H.S. counterstamp appears to be from a prepared punch, although it matters little on this otherwise smoothly worn and pleasing Voce Populi coin. Both sides are well-centered and sharp, lacking only a bit of detail along the tops of the reverse lettering. Medium reddish-brown toning adds to the considerable appeal. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, VF Details  
'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12**



**15295** 1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, 'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12, R.2—**Damaged**—NGC Details. VF. The number "12" is handwritten on the reverse beneath IB of HIBER, while the reverse lettering does not fit entirely on the egg-shaped flan. Some areas of porosity and discoloration may account for the NGC Details assignment. A notch-like obverse edge flaw at 12 o'clock is noted. This coin remains a pleasing example of the type and is eminently suitable for an important new home. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, Fine 12  
'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12**



**15296** 1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, 'P' in Front, W-13950, Nelson 12, R.2 **Fine 12** NGC. Just one die pair exists with P in the field facing the effigy's nose. Virtually no abrasions are seen on the smoothly worn fields, with only a few instances of isolated verdigris and a scattering of microscopic pits visible at the edges. The rudimentary flan shows a pair of minor obverse indents at 3 and 9 o'clock. An excellent example for the grade. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUE, PCGS# 271

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, AU53  
No P, W-13820, Nelson 15, 'Long Nose' Variety**



**15297** 1760 No 'P' Voce Populi Halfpenny, W-13820, Nelson 15, R.4 AU53 NGC. Although struck in Ireland, possibly a small number of Voce Populi pieces made their way to colonial America, where they easily fit into the odd mixture of foreign coins and copper tokens that circulated among the early colonists. Today, specialists treat Voce Populi pieces as part of the Colonial series, with many varieties and assorted effigies that add interest. This is the Long Nose variant, a "No P" type with the HIBER NIA reverse. Chestnut-brown color deepens at the borders. The obverse is free of any notable distractions. Minor weakness at the central reverse includes a few horizontal flan striations. Both sides display About Uncirculated definition. Listed on page 51 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Virgil M. Brand; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUC, PCGS# 262

**1766 Pitt Halfpenny, Betts-519  
Brockage, VF Details**



**15298** 1766 Pitt Halfpenny—**Brockage, Damaged**—NGC Details. VF. Betts-519, W-8350, R.3. The previously struck Pitt halfpenny (not included) failed to eject from the reverse die. The present piece was then struck between the obverse die and the obverse of the previously struck example. The reverse exhibits an inverted and incuse image of the obverse design. The golden-brown and lilac surfaces are lightly abraded and display wear commensurate with the grade. The Pitt halfpenny is extremely rare as a brockage, with only one other example (lot 4219 in an August 2012 Stack's Bowers auction) known to the cataloger. Listed on page 52 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker; Donald G. Partrick.

**1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS63+ Red  
Newman 4-G, Sole Red No Period at NGC**



**15299** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period MS63+ Red NGC. N. 4-G, W-1460, R.3. The January 2021 NGC Census shows only a single No Period Virginia halfpenny designated as Red: the present lot. The peach-gold color is comprehensive save for a hint of gunmetal on the portrait high points. The well-preserved surfaces are lustrous and evenly struck Newman 4-G can be attributed by its brief die scratch on the reverse border at 11:30. A desirable entry in an advanced early American collection. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATL, PCGS# 245

**1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period  
MS63 Red and Brown, N. 20-N**



**15301** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. N. 20-N, W-1540, R.4. This lustrous Select colonial type coin approaches full Red. The fields retain their initial peach-gold bloom, though the cheek shows a hint of lilac patina and a cluster of tiny tan freckles accompanies the RGIVS in GEORGIVS and the IRG in VIRGINIA. Carbon is limited to a solitary fleck on the king's cheekbone. No marks are evident, and the strike shows only minor incompleteness on the central reverse. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATK, PCGS# 241

**1773 No Period Virginia Halfpenny  
MS63 Red and Brown, Newman 6-X**



**15300** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. N. 6-X, W-1610, R.3. The somewhat scarce Newman 6-X is noteworthy for its partly lapped lower reverse. The forelegs of the horse are nearly absent. The leftmost harp string is missing its base. Orange-gold color dominates lustrous and exceptionally smooth surfaces. Silver-gray toning is chiefly confined to the hair curl above the ear. A minor flan flaw above the G in GEORGIVS provides an identifier. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 9 in 63 Red and Brown, 9 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATL, PCGS# 244

**1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS63 Brown  
Period, Newman 24-K**



**15302** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS63 Brown NGC. N. 24-K, W-1570, R.1. A splendid, nicely struck example of the popular early American type coin, struck at the Tower Mint in London for circulation in the Virginia colony. Newman 24-K usually shows clash marks on the lower reverse, and they are prominent here. The golden-brown surfaces show only incidental contact, mostly on the field near the king's profile. The high points of the portrait display subtle steel-blue toning. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATK, PCGS# 240



**1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period  
MS63 Red and Brown, Newman 26-Y**



**15303** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. N. 26-Y, W-1680, R.2. Fire-red color is prevalent on this charming Select Virginia halfpenny. Both sides appear devoid of contact. A good strike overall, with slight inexactness noted on the central reverse. Russet patina is limited to the reverse periphery at 3 o'clock and 7:30. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 35 in 63 Red and Brown, 46 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATK, PCGS# 241

**1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS64 Brown  
Period, Newman 27-J**



**15304** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS64 Brown NGC. N. 27-J, W-1585, R.2. A repunched A in VIRGINIA is a pick-up point for Newman 27-J. This mahogany-brown near-Gem is essentially unabraded, and the strike is even throughout. A blush of rose patina is on the I in GEORGIVS and the left base of the coat of arms, and a small strike-through (as coined) is at 9 o'clock on the reverse. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATK, PCGS# 240

**1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, AU50  
Crosby 1-A, W-1860, Pointed Rays, Large US**



**15305** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large US, Crosby 1-A, W-1860, R.4, AU50 NGC. Obverse die damage is seen on all examples of this variety, which shows a pair of aberrant dentil crescents below STEL and ATIO of CONSTELLATIO. The variety is punch-linked to the Georgivs Triumpho token (the only Nova Constellatio variety identified as such, meaning it had a different diesinker—possibly the work of a contemporary counterfeiter). Crosby 1-A is seldom seen above low circulated grades and is scarce in About Uncirculated or finer grades. This coin retains reddish mint luster in the recesses, lacking sharpness only at the lower-right wreath, as usually found. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 45401 Base PCGS# 804

**1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS63 Brown  
Pointed Rays, Large Date, Crosby 2-B**



**15306** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small US, Crosby 2-B, W-1865, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. This is the first Nova Constellatio variety to feature US in small block letters combined with 24 pairs of leaves on the surrounding wreath. The pointed obverse rays include one aimed between C and O of CONSTELLATIO. Steel-blue accents enrich the autumn-brown surfaces of this Select Uncirculated example. The strike is remarkably sharp, with a well-formed eye and bold central definition. There are no marks of note on either side. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AYX, PCGS# 801

**1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS63 Brown  
Crosby 2-B, Pointed Rays, Small US**



**15307** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small US, Crosby 2-B, W-1865, R.2, MS63 Brown NGC. One of the many speculative issues that emerged in the 1780s, the Nova Constellatio all-seeing-eye design was conceived as a pattern for America's coinage by the combined efforts of William Constable, John Rucker, Robert Morris, and Gouverneur Morris. Although their proposed North American Mint never evolved, the innovative design was employed for copper tokens — most of which were struck in Birmingham, England. This Select Uncirculated Crosby 2-B example displays substantial mint red beneath chestnut-brown toning across its sharply struck, well-centered devices. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 3 in 63, 1 finer (1/21).  
*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 45400 Base PCGS# 801

**1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS63+ Brown  
Crosby 3-C, Blunt Rays, Ex: Dr. Angus Black**



**15309** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays, Crosby 3-C, W-1875, R.3, MS63+ Brown NGC. One of two Nova Constellatio varieties with Blunt Rays and the CONSTELATIO misspelling (the other is Crosby 1-A), this Crosby 3-C example has the Small US reverse and is dated 1783, but likely struck in 1785. Deep olive-gray accents surround the raised elements, while rich, medium-brown toning intermingles with traces of mint-orange color across the smooth, nearly mark-free surfaces. This is a high-end Select Uncirculated coin, wholly original, with exceptional eye appeal and surface quality. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Dr. Angus Black (New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc., 12/1968), lot 451; Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 45402 Base PCGS# 807

**1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS61 Brown  
Crosby 2-B, Pointed Rays, Small US**



**15308** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small US, Crosby 2-B, W-1865, R.2, MS61 Brown NGC. The 1783 Gouverneur Morris decimal coinage patterns served as inspiration for the 1783- dated Nova Constellatio coppers, which were struck in large quantities to serve as private token coinage. The Crosby 2-B die marriage yields one of the most available varieties of the series, defined by its Small US reverse and Pointed Rays obverse. This example is struck on a narrow flan, shifted slightly east, with most dentils off the coin. Pleasing tan-brown Mint State surfaces are smooth and well-struck overall, speckled by a scattering of deep-gray granularity. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 45400 Base PCGS# 801

**1783 Nova Constellatio, MS62 Brown  
Crosby 3-C, W-1875, Blunt Rays**



**15310** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays, Crosby 3-C, W-1875, R.3, MS62 Brown NGC. In demand not only for its Blunt Rays, the Crosby 3-C variety is notable for CONSTELLATIO missing one letter "L" due to a die sinking error. This is the NGC Coin Explorer plated coin, notable for its exemplary smooth, mark-free surfaces and sharp strike. A solitary, deep-toned carbon dot between the right obverse rays identifies this example. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 3 in 62, 5 finer (1/21).  
*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 45002 Base PCGS# 7293



**1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS63 Brown  
Crosby 1-B, Blunt Rays**



**15311** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays, CONSTELLATIO, Crosby 1-B, W-1880, R.4, MS63 Brown NGC. Nova Constellatio coppers were minted in large quantities by the Wyon family in England for export to the colonies. Although no value was stated, the coinage usually circulated as halfpennies. They were the first circulating coppers to display purely American devices on both the obverse and reverse. This Select Uncirculated example shows CONSTELLATIO misspelled within the obverse legend, with blunt rays between 13 stars surrounding the all-seeing eye. Ornate overlapping script US letters within a wreath centers the reverse motifs. It is the NGC Coin Explorer plate coin, tied with one other example as the finest Crosby 1-B at NGC (1/21). Rich, medium-brown shades overlay hints of mint red throughout each side. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 45403 Base PCGS# 810

**1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, AU58  
Small Date, Crosby 2-A**



**15312** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small Date, Crosby 2-A, W-1885, R.4, AU58 NGC. The *Guide Book* calls this the 1785 Small, Close Date variety—a conditionally scarce-to-rare type, seemingly more challenging than its R.4 designation. The date numerals are close together (especially 1 and 7), with the 5 skewed left to confirm the Crosby 2-A variety. Attractive remnants of orange mint luster outline the raised elements, while near-Mint State surfaces display only a touch of high-point wear and pleasing, reddish-brown surfaces. A few splashes of deep-brown patina visit the reverse, but no marks of consequence are seen. Crosby 2-A is listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book* as its own entry. This near-Mint example is the finest certified by NGC (1/21).

Ex: Hillyer Ryder; Wayte Raymond; New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 45408 Base PCGS# 823

**1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, XF45  
Crosby 2-A, W-1885**



**15313** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small Date, Crosby 2-A, W-1885, R.4, XF45 NGC. This is one of the top two examples certified by NGC for this important *Guide Book* variety. Both pieces are in this sale. Most Crosby 2-A survivors are well-circulated—just a single Mint State coin is known. Choice XF surfaces are seen on the present example, which is sharply struck at the peripheries, although softer at the centers. Two or three minor areas of verdigris are noted at the margins. Significant marks, though, are nonexistent, and eye appeal remains strong. This coin is plated at NGC Coin Explorer. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 45, 1 finer (1/21).

Ex: Robert Vlack; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 45408 Base PCGS# 823

**1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, MS62 Brown  
Pointed Rays, Crosby 3-B  
Ex: T. James Clarke**



**15314** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large Date, Crosby 3-B, W-1895, R.2, MS62 Brown NGC. As usual, struck from rusted dies with a ragged piece of the die missing at the lower wreath leaves above the date. Mint red peers through above the Eye of Providence, illuminating attractive medium-brown color that accompanies boldly struck devices on both sides. Crosby 3-B is an available die marriage and a popular Pointed Rays, Large Date variety for type collectors. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 5 in 62, 8 finer (1/21).

Ex: T. James Clarke; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 45404 Base PCGS# 813

**1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, AU58  
Pointed Rays, Large Date, Crosby 5-E**



**15315** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large Date, Crosby 5-E, W-1915, High R.4, AU58 NGC. The dies are unlike any other Nova Constellatio variety, although this example falls under the Pointed Rays, Large Overlapping US, Large Date type. The wreath has fewer leaf pairs, and a ray points at the left base of A in NOVA. Both sides display borderline Mint State sharpness, with largely unblemished fields and only a hint of central weakness. Rich, golden-brown toning harbors iridescent highlights. Scarce at this grade and rare any finer. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 45407 Base PCGS# 813

**1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, AU53  
Pointed Rays, Large Date, Crosby 5-E  
Dramatic Double Strike**



**15316** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Large Date, Crosby 5-E, W-1915, High R.4—Double Struck—AU53 NGC. The Crosby 5-E variety is readily confirmed by the reverse legend in relation to the date, as well as by an obverse ray pointing to the left base of A. This is a widely double struck copper, the first strike normal, while the second strike is off-center to the northwest with minor rotation. An impressive mint error, scarce by type and seldom seen in this dramatic configuration. A prize for both colonial collectors and mint error specialists. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine Details  
No Sprig, Maris 6-C, W-5040**



**15317** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 6-C, W-5040, Low R.5—Tooled—NGC Details. Fine. The W-5040 variety, with the large S in CAESAREA, is always in demand as it is the only relatively available variety with reverse C. Moderate wear shows on the central design elements of this Fine Details example, but the full date and letters in the legend remain bold. Some long, thin scratches are evident in the fields on both sides, but the cinnamon-brown surfaces are otherwise lightly abraded. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Kessler-Spangenberg Collection (NASCA, 4/1981), lot 2269; Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF Details  
Maris 6-D, W-5050**



**15318** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 6-D, W-5050, R.2—Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. Both sides of this plentiful variety exhibit bluish cedar-brown surfaces with microscopic cleaning lines. This is the only appearance of the reverse die in the New Jersey series, and the characteristic die crack below the left side of the shield likely explains why that die saw no other use for New Jersey copper coins. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Vaughn (1/10/1970); Donald G. Partrick.



**1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 12**  
**Maris 12-I, Ex: Oechsner**



**15319** 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, Maris 12-I, W-4795, R.5, Fine 12 NGC. This coulterless obverse was also paired with Maris' Reverse G. The reverse is known to have been paired with Obverse 24. This elusive variety is typically found with a weak central shield, as here. The horse's neck is similarly incomplete. The plow remains strong, as does the horse's head and most of the legends. Partially dentilated with golden-brown surfaces exhibiting streaky planchet roughness and a rim mark at the upper obverse. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Herbert Oechsner Collection (*Stack's* 9/1988), lot 1246; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767872 Base PCGS# 494

**1786 New Jersey Copper, XF40**  
**Maris 16-L, Protruding Tongue**



**15321** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Protruding Tongue, Maris 16-L, W-4840, R.2, XF40 NGC. The "protruding tongue" die chip is plainly visible on this glossy reddish-brown offering. A large break occurs at the rim over RE in CAESAREA, as usual. There is a small rim bump over the V and a slight clip left of the date that is more apparent above BU on the reverse. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (*Hans Schulman*, 3/1955), lot 1456; Herbert Oechsner Collection (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 1252; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766263 Base PCGS# 521268

**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55**  
**Maris 14-J, Narrow Shield**



**15320** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Narrow Shield, Straight Plowbeam, Maris 14-J, W-4810, R.1, AU55 NGC. This smooth deep brown representative falls a hair shy of Uncirculated, but it remains glossy and shows impressively few marks. Design definition is fantastic with razor-sharp detail on the horse head, plow, shield, and legends. Struck slightly off-center with denticles showing around the left obverse and reverse borders. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stuart Levine (4/4/1998); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767875 Base PCGS# 45423

**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55**  
**PLUKIBUS, Maris 17-b, W-4870**



**15322** 1786 New Jersey Copper, PLUKIBUS, Maris 17-b, W-4870, R.3, AU55 NGC. Nicknamed PLUKIBUS by Crosby because the R is open at the top, the W-4870 variety was produced in three different production runs. This coin was struck on a small "dumpy" planchet, characteristic of the third striking period. Although it was struck from a late state of the dies, this remarkable New Jersey copper shows exquisite detail in the hairs in the horse's mane and the plow. The slightly granular lavender and light brown surfaces are lightly abraded and show traces of original red in sheltered areas inside some letters in the legends. In the John Ford catalog, Michael Hodder stated this was the second-finest Maris 17-b he had seen. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John G. Mills (*Chapman Brothers*, 4/1904), lot 393; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 98; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 763327 Base PCGS# 522422

**1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine Details  
Maris 17-b, PLUKIBUS Guide Book Variety**



**15323** 1786 New Jersey Copper, PLUKIBUS, Maris 17-b, W-4870, R.3—Corrosion—NGC Details. **Fine.** A reddish-brown example of the popular PLUKIBUS variety, so-named by Crosby because of the open top loop of the R in PLURIBUS. Steel accents complement surfaces that show areas of extensive corrosion. The motifs remain mostly clear and legible. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Metropolitan Show (5/14/1970); Donald G. Partrick.

**1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 12  
Maris 19-M, Ex: Hessberg**



**15324** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield, Maris 19-M, W-4900, R.5, **Fine 12** NGC. The far 1 in the date tilted strongly to the left is a quick pick-up point for the scarce Maris 19-M variety — the sole use of this obverse die. What stands out first and foremost about this piece is the condition, which in our opinion is much finer than the assigned grade. In fact, 30 years ago, a period of tighter grading standards, this coin was offered as a “Bold Very Fine.” Both sides are glossy reddish-brown and largely well-defined. The central portion of the shield is the only exception. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Edward Hessberg Collection (Stack’s, 6/1991), lot 1285. Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767879 Base PCGS# 498

**1786 New Jersey Copper, XF40  
Maris 20-N, Ex: Spiro-Oechsner**



**15325** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield, Maris 20-N, W-4905, R.4, **XF40** NGC. The so-called “Drunken Die Cutter” obverse with the horse head positioned high and tilted left. The 1 in the date is also high and left relative to the other digits. A die break occurs through the bottoms of 786 and to the right. This is a glossy, strongly defined reddish-brown example with pleasing violet overtones. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1471; Herbert Oechsner Collection (Stack’s, 9/1988), lot 1259; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766264 Base PCGS# 498

**1786 New Jersey Copper, VF30  
Maris 21-N, Ex: Spiro-Oechsner**



**15326** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield, Maris 21-N, W-4910, R.3, **VF30** NGC. The Spiro-Oechsner Maris 21-N representative is a strong VF with partial luster and olive accents around the devices. Violet and reddish-brown surfaces are glossy, well-struck, and well-centered. A small pinscratch under SA on the obverse confirms the pedigree. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1474; Herbert Oechsner Collection (Stack’s, 9/1988), lot 1260; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767880 Base PCGS# 498



**1786 New Jersey Copper, XF45  
Maris 21-P, Ex: Ford**



**15327** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 21-P, W-4920, R.5, XF45 NGC. This obverse was also paired with Maris Reverses N, O, and R, while the reverse was paired with Maris Obverses 22, 23, and 24. Strong XF sharpness defines this smooth, problem-free example, which may qualify for the low end of the Condition Census. It is finer than both the Oechsner and Hessberg representatives. Apparently two or three Mint State pieces are confirmed. Glossy brown surfaces exhibit reddish accents within the hidden areas. A single pinscratch is noted between the lower left star and the E on the reverse. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: New Netherlands; John J. Ford, Jr.; Bowers and Merena (3/1990), lot 1225; Anthony J. Terranova; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767882 Base PCGS# 45424

**1786 New Jersey Copper, VG Details  
Rare Maris 21-R, Ex: Spiro-Oechsner  
Five to Eight Examples Extant**



**15328** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 21-R, W-4925, Low R.7—Tooled—NGC Details. VG. This variety was discovered by Dr. Thomas Hall in 1892. At the time of the Oechsner sale, only four examples had been traced. Today, five to eight pieces are believed extant, maintaining the variety's status as a major rarity in the New Jersey copper series. The noted tooling is not overly distracting on this well-worn VG representative. Golden-brown and steel tones color the exposed areas and recesses, respectively. The horse head and the shield are smooth, but the plow, date, and legends are strong. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1480; Herbert Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1263; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

**1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 12  
Maris 23-P, Off-Center Strike**



**15329** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 23-P, W-4940, R.4—Off Center—Fine 12 NGC. About 15% to 20% off-center with a crescent of unstruck planchet at the upper obverse and lower reverse. The date and lower part of the plow are cut off, as is URIBUS. NOVA CAESAREA, the horse head, and the shield are complete, as is UNUM. Moderately granular with deep-brown surfaces and tan-gold relief elements. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Weinberg (7/27/1984); Donald G. Partrick.

**1786 New Jersey Copper, XF45  
Maris 23-R, Sharply Struck**



**15330** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 23-R, W-4945, R.3—Reverse Lamination—XF45 NGC. Described by Lester Merkin as "About Unc." and "Tied for second finest known with the Parmelee-Hall-Brand coin, exceeded slightly by the Taylor piece." This sharply struck New Jersey copper features glossy brown surfaces with minor planchet flaws on each side. A large, irregularly shaped lamination partly obscures the lower right shield and adjacent field. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: G.J. Bauer Estate (Lester Merkin, 11/1968), lot 72; Donald G. Partrick.

**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU50  
Maris 24-P, Ex: Norweb**



**15331** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 24-P, W-4965, R.2, AU50 NGC. The obverse is essentially perfectly centered, while the reverse is marginally off-center toward 7 o'clock. Both sides are equally smooth and attractive with reddish-brown and golden color. Just a touch incomplete at the centers, but minimally worn. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Richard Picker (9/1/1953); Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1336; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 801855 Base PCGS# 45424

**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU50  
Maris 24-P, Ex: Spiro-Oechsner**



**15332** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 24-P, W-4965, R.2, AU50 NGC. Similar to the Norweb Maris 24-P representative previous, the present AU50 example features smooth, glossy reddish-brown surfaces, excellent obverse centering, and a touch of central strike softness with bold detail elsewhere. A small area of verdigris occurs above U(NUM). Two small clips are seen at 10 o'clock and 7 o'clock. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1485; Herbert Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1267; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 801855 Base PCGS# 45424

**1786 New Jersey Copper, AU50  
Maris 24-P, Double Struck**



**15333** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plowbeam, Maris 24-P, W-4965, R.2—Double Struck—AU50 NGC. The date is low and the C is centered between the horse's ears on this Curved Plowbeam variety. This high-grade AU example is clearly double struck with the tops of NOVA from an initial blow visible above the dentils on the obverse and a faint impression of the shield and motto apparent throughout the central reverse. Reddish and olive-brown tones grace glossy surfaces. A few planchet streaks occur on each side. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Anthony J. Terranova (8/12/1991); Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40  
Maris 28-L No Sprig**



**15334** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 28-L, W-5065, R.3, XF40 NGC. 145.6 grains. A distinctive and well-preserved example of this variety, considered the third finest known and outranked only by two Uncirculated pieces. Both sides are dark brown with tan highpoints, and both are struck slightly off-center. The surfaces are remarkably free of marks, and its limited circulation has allowed it to retain fine details most evident in the horse's mane and eye. This example is struck from an intermediate state of the obverse die, as the knobs on the ends of the plow handles begin to fade, but before a cud starts to develop within the horse's mane. The reverse is struck from a late state of the die, with the diagonal break extending from the lower serif of the legend's initial E to the rim visible. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Frederick B. Taylor (Bowers & Merena, 3/1987), lot 2198; Stack's Colonial Coins and Medals Fixed Price List (1990), item 150; William O'Donnell (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 125; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 767896 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30  
No Sprig, Maris 30-L, W-5090**



**15335** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 30-L, W-5090, R.4, VF30 NGC. 136.5 grains. The straight plow beam, with knob handles, identifies the W-5090 variety. The reddish brown surfaces are lightly abraded, with a few planchet defects at the end of the plow beam on the obverse and a corresponding defect on the reverse, below N in UNUM. A minor rim nick is evident at 9 o'clock on the reverse. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1497; Herbert M. Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1272; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767899 Base PCGS# 506

**1787 New Jersey Copper, AU Details  
No Sprig, Maris 32-T, W-5100**



**15337** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 32-T, W-5100, R.2—Obverse Graffiti—NGC Details. AU. The leftmost ear is near the A in NOVA and the reverse features the square M in UNUM identifying the W-5100 variety. This attractive New Jersey copper displays smooth, light brown surfaces, with AU sharpness on the design elements. Unfortunately, some obverse graffiti, including a large letter P, is evident on the obverse. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: William H. Bacon Estate Sale (NASCA, 10/1979), lot 199; Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40  
No Sprig, Maris 31-L, W-5095**



**15336** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 31-L, W-5095, R.3, XF40 NGC. 145.1 grains. The horse's leftmost ear is under C and the other ear is slightly left of A, identifying the W-5095 variety. This well-centered, sharply struck New Jersey copper shows only light wear on the design elements, and the mahogany brown surfaces exhibit strong magenta highlights. Only minor abrasions are noted. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Purchased by the Norwebs from Richard Picker in 1958; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1339; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767900 Base PCGS# 506

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VG10  
Maris 34-J, Deer Head Variety**



**15338** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Deer Head, Maris 34-J, W-5115, R.3, VG10 NGC. Struck over a Connecticut copper, with partial evidence of the undertype apparent on each side. The obverse is in a very late die state with a massive break between the 7s in the date obscuring the 8 entirely. This so-called "Deer Head" variety representative is well-worn with the obverse showing better detail than the reverse. Steel accents complement reddish-brown color overall. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (Hans Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1505; Herbert Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1275; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 763331 Base PCGS# 147876

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VG10  
Goiter, Maris 37-J, W-5140**



**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40  
Maris 38-c, Glossy Red-Brown Surfaces**



**15339** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Goiter, Maris 37-J, W-5140, High R.5, VG10 NGC. From a late state of the dies, this New Jersey copper exhibits the full “Goiter” die break on the horse’s neck that gives this variety its distinctive nickname. There is also a cud below the plow beam. The slightly granular medium brown surfaces are free of mentionable defects and show attractive magenta highlights on both sides. Most examples seen are in the VG-Fine grade range. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: William O’Donnell Collection of New Jersey Coppers (*Stack’s*, 1/2001), lot 131; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 767904 Base PCGS# 522420

**15341** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 38-c, W-5190, R.3, XF40 NGC. This seven shield stripe variety is relatively collectible in most grades, but apparently the finest known is AU. This possible Condition Census representative is well-defined at the centers with marginal softness and struck slightly off-center toward 11 o’clock on the obverse, 7 o’clock on the reverse. The lower half of the date is incomplete. Reddish-brown surfaces are moderately glossy with small planchet defects. A couple of rim bruises are noted. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Catherine Bullowa; Jon Hanson (3/1/1973); Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766275 Base PCGS# 506

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF20  
Maris 38-Y, No Sprig**



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35  
Maris 38-c, Ex: Parmelee-Ryder-Boyd-Ford**



**15340** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 38-Y, W-5170, R.3, VF20 NGC. There is a small clip at 12 o’clock. Virtually all denticles are missing, but the design is well-centered on this tan-gold example. Steel toning accents each side, and numerous planchet streaks occur throughout. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Anthony J. Terranova (4/10/1999); Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766248 Base PCGS# 506

**15342** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 38-c, W-5190, R.3, VF35 NGC. The seven vertical pales on the shield identify the reverse. The lower left shield border is broken by a small die lump. Struck slightly off-center toward 7 o’clock with 17 in the date mostly off the flan. Reddish-brown surfaces are generally smooth. Described by the Ford cataloger as “Extremely Fine or nearly so.” Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (*New York Stamp and Coin*, 6/1890), lot 406; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (*Stack’s*, 10/2003), lot 147; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766275 Base PCGS# 506



**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF Details  
Maris 38-c, Double Struck**



**15343** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 38-c, W-5190, R.3—Double Struck, Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. A tab at the upper left obverse features dentilation and a partial date with 87 clear from a second impression. This piece exhibits VF sharpness but shows extensive verdigris on each side. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: George N. Polis M.D. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/1991), lot 591; Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF Details  
Maris 45-d, Scarce in High Grades**



**15345** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 45-d, W-5240, High R.5—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. This is a scarce variety in high grades, with none reported above XF. The present example features Very Fine Details, though the rough surfaces exhibit corrosion and planchet irregularities. Steel and golden-brown tones color each side. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Charles Kirtley (2/28/1994); Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF20  
No Sprig, Maris 43-Y, W-5220**



**15344** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 43-Y, W-5220, Low R.5, VF20 NGC. 141.1 grains. The obverse features a long, thin neck on the horse and the 1 in the date is at the far left edge of the plow. This attractive VF specimen exhibits two planchet flaws on the obverse rim, one at 12 o'clock and the other at 3 o'clock, which carries over to the reverse above UM. The reddish-brown fields surround lighter olive devices, with no mentionable abrasions. The date is slightly weak, but legible. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro (Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1955), lot 1536; Herbert M. Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1285; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 766250 Base PCGS# 506

**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40  
Maris 45-e, Ex: Hessberg**



**15346** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 45-e, W-5245, Low R.5, XF40 NGC. The distinctive date features a Roman numeral I, and the lower serifs of the 7s are curved upward. Obverse definition is uniformly bold and the design is nicely centered on the flan. Detail is slightly softer on the middle part of the shield and URIB. Reddish-brown surfaces are smooth with minimal marks. A planchet flaw appears between the rim and the N in NOVA. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Edward Hessberg Collection (Stack's, 6/1991), lot 1311; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 763318 Base PCGS# 506

**1787 New Jersey Copper, Good 4  
Double Struck Maris 46-e**



**15347** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 46-e, W-5250, R.1—Double Struck—Good 4 NGC. One strike is approximately centered and the other strike is about 50% off-center. This double struck New Jersey copper is well worn with myriad fine scratches on its chocolate-brown surfaces. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *San Diego Sale (Mid-American, 9/1986), lot 16; Donald G. Partrick.*

**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40  
No Sprig, Maris 48-g, W-5275**



**15348** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 48-g, W-5275, R.1, XF40 NGC. The 7 in the date is at the left edge of the plow and the shield is prominently outlined. Struck on a small planchet, this coin shows a small rim nick on the reverse at 1 o'clock and a thin planchet crack bisects the coin on both sides. The light brown surfaces are lightly abraded and all lettering remains bold. The date is a little weak, but remains completely legible. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Metro Sale (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 3/1979), lot 594; Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 768361 Base PCGS# 506

**1788 New Jersey Copper, VF20  
Maris 50-f, Head Left**



**15349** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Left, Maris 50-f, W-5475, R.3, VF20 NGC. This is one of three New Jersey copper varieties with the horse's head facing left, along with Maris 49-f and 51-g. Maris 50-f is the most available among them. Bold die cracks connect REA on this chestnut-brown and steel representative. Well-defined with softness limited to the left obverse border and the lower left reverse. A couple of scratches occur through the shield into the right field below the U. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Jon Hanson (5/19/1988); Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 766268 Base PCGS# 527

**1788 New Jersey Copper, Fine Details  
Maris 50-f, Head Left, Ex: Taylor**



**15350** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Left, Maris 50-f, W-5475, R.3—Obverse Tooled—NGC Details. Fine. The Head Left type is popular in any condition. This well-circulated example exhibits tooling at the lower right obverse, but eye appeal is still good. Reddish and steel-brown surfaces are slightly porous with planchet streaks on each side. The horse, plow, and date are bold. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Frederick B. Taylor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1987), lot 2237; Donald G. Partrick.*



**1788 New Jersey Copper, Fine 12**  
**Maris 51-g, Head Left, Ex: Taylor**



**15351** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Left, Maris 51-g, W-5480, Low R.6, Fine 12 NGC. This is the scarcest of the three Head Left die combinations, identified by the Outline to Shield reverse. As usual, the date is missing; the top of the final 8 in the date is barely visible. Golden-brown exposed areas contrast with steel toning in the recesses. A large die break travels through the first A in CAESAREA. Slightly rough and porous. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Frederick B. Taylor Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/1987), lot 2239; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767835 Base PCGS# 527

**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40**  
**Maris 54-k, Serpent Head, Ex: Norweb**



**15352** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Serpent Head, Maris 54-k, W-5295, R.3—Double Struck—XF40 NGC. Doubling is consistent on both sides of this Serpent Head New Jersey copper, softening detail around the borders, though the plow, horse, and shield remain boldly defined. Golden-brown surfaces are smooth and free of marks. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Hollinbeck Coin Company (5/1956); Norweb Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 10/1987), lot 1359; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, AU53**  
**Maris 56-n, Camel Head, Ex: Norweb**



**15353** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1, AU53 NGC. Remnants of the host appear above the shield on the reverse of this New Jersey copper overstrike. Glossy dark brown surfaces exhibit strong design definition, though little dentilation is present, save for the lower right reverse border. A small area of verdigris occurs between the plow and the horse. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Norweb Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 10/1987), lot 1363; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767837 Base PCGS# 515

**1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine 15**  
**Maris 56-n, Struck Over 1787 Connecticut Copper**



**15354** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1—Struck over Connecticut Copper—Fine 15 NGC. The host coin is a 1787 Connecticut copper with ETLIB and the date fully legible on the obverse, and CONNEC clear on the reverse. The horse, plow, and shield remain strong. Tan-gold color dominates each side with steel toning around the devices. Void of major marks and showing even microgranularity. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Bill Wild (10/31/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine 12  
Maris 56-n, Camel Head, Ex: Boyd-Ford  
Struck Over 1788 Machin's Mills Copper**



**15355** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1—Struck over 1788 Machin's Mills Copper—Fine 12 NGC. This Camel Head coin has been struck over a 1788 Machin's Mills imitation George III halfpenny. The two dates—1787 and 1788—are readily apparent. Ford cataloger Michael Hodder called this “A remarkable coin” and wondered “how its maker ever thought it would circulate as a New Jersey copper!” It clearly saw circulation. Both sides are deep brown and steel in tone. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 184; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine Details  
Maris 56-n, Camel Head Variety  
Double Struck Over Connecticut Copper**



**15356** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1—Double Struck, Corrosion—NGC Details. Fine. Examples of this Camel Head variety are often found struck over other colonial coppers, and this piece is no different. The host is a 1787 Connecticut copper with the date visible at the upper obverse and CONNEC around the lower left reverse border. However, this piece is also clearly double struck with two prominent horse heads on the obverse. A dramatic error in well-worn condition and showing significant granularity. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: J. Stewart (12/13/1979); Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 Maris 56-n New Jersey Copper, VG8  
Struck Over 1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny**



**15357** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, Maris 56-n, W-5310, R.1—Struck over 1776 Machin's Mills—VG8 NGC. The Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia* notes that this Camel Head variety “may be the most common of all New Jersey coppers. Most of these were overstruck on other coins, the undertypes including Connecticut, Machin's Mills, Vermont, Nova Eborac, Nova Constellatio, English, and Irish coppers—a wider variety than found on any other state copper coin.” This piece is overstruck on a Machin's Mills 1776 halfpenny with much of the under type still visible despite obvious wear. Lavender color appears over slightly rough deep brown surfaces. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Jon Hanson (3/20/2006); Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45  
Maris 63-s, Ex: Taylor**



**15358** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig above Plow, Maris 63-s, W-5375, R.2, XF45 NGC. This Morristown Mint product is well-centered and generally sharp with a bit of central softness, as usual. Smooth surfaces exhibit melded shades of steel, mahogany, and golden-brown color. A small reverse rim bump is obscured by the lower right holder prong. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Frederick B. Taylor Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/1987), lot 2263; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767844 Base PCGS# 521277



**1788 New Jersey Copper, High-End XF45  
Maris 67-v, Ex: Oechsner**



**15359** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Right, Maris 67-v, W-5510, R.1, XF45 NGC. The most available die marriage for the year and a perfect choice to represent the date, particularly in this high grade. This XF45 representative was actually offered as About Uncirculated in the 1988 Oechsner sale. Reddish-violet accents complement smooth and glossy golden-brown surfaces. The reverse is fully centered and razor-sharp, while the obverse is marginally softer with a few missing dentils along the lower right border. Wear is minimal. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Herbert Oechsner Collection (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 1313; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 767851 Base PCGS# 516765

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35  
No Sprig, Maris 68-w, W-5400**



**15360** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 68-w, W-5400, R.5, VF35 NGC. 158.7 grains. The tip of the singletree points to the lower right serif of the final A in CAESAREA. The smooth olive-brown and crimson surfaces of this impressive VF35 specimen exhibit only minor abrasions, but several minor rim nicks are evident on the reverse. A small planchet flaw is located just right of the date. Struck on a small planchet. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Frederick B. Taylor Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/1987), lot 2273; William O'Donnell Collection of New Jersey Coppers (*Stack's*, 1/2001), lot 167; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 783098 Base PCGS# 506

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF Details  
Maris 68-w, Ex: Spiro-Oechsner**



**15361** 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig, Maris 68-w, W-5400, R.5—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. Planchet quality is notoriously problematic for this die variety. Die sinking causes softened detail over the central obverse, and the middle part of the reverse shield is similarly incomplete. Rough but generally well-defined with tan-gold and steel surfaces. A challenging die marriage in high grades. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro Collection (*Hans Schulman*, 3/1955), lot 1605; Herbert Oechsner Collection (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 1314; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 New Jersey Copper, VF35  
Maris 73-aa, 1775 English Halfpenny Host**



**15362** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig above Plow, Maris 73-aa, W-5430, R.4, VF35 NGC. New Jersey coppers struck from this set of dies are known on Connecticut, English, and Irish coppers. The Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia* reports one example on a Georgivs Triumpho copper and another on a Spanish four maravedis. This piece is struck over a 1775 English halfpenny with the date clear at the lower obverse and the king's bust prominent on the central reverse. Microgranular olive-brown surfaces are well-defined. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/3/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 763355 Base PCGS# 521277

**1788 New Jersey Copper, VF35  
Maris 77-dd, Running Fox Left**



**15363** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox Left, Maris 77-dd, W-5535, R.2, VF35 NGC. Die State 3. The running fox appears between the quatrefoil and the E on the reverse. This is a late die state example with a massive diagonal break above the horse head and another through the left shield border down to the tip of the shield. The devices are evenly struck, and deep brown surfaces feature violet and lavender accents. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Herbert Oechsner Collection (*Stack's*, 9/1988), lot 1321; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766251 Base PCGS# 524

**1747 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine 12  
Double Struck Vlack 1-47A**



**15364** 1747 Georgivs II, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 1-47A, W-7660, R.5—Double Struck—Fine 12 NGC. The legends, date, and design motifs are noticeably doubled on this important Machin's Mills halfpenny that shows the earliest known date of these emissions. It is important to understand that the date displayed on the Machin's Mills pieces does not tell us when they were actually struck. Research suggests that these pieces were all minted in the late 1780s. This 1787-dated emission was probably struck by John Bailey in New York City about 1787. While slight surface roughness appears on the hickory-brown surfaces, there are no major blemishes on this piece. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

**1771 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details  
Vlack 3-71B, W-7680**



**15365** 1771 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 3-71B, W-7680, R.5—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. A pleasing two-tone example despite the surface quality, exhibiting steel-brown fields and tawny-brown devices. The authors of *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills* suggest that this variety was struck at Samuel Atlee's New York City brewery Mint in 1785. The cited reference by Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen was just published in January 2021. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

**1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine 12  
Vlack 5-72A, W-7710**



**15366** 1772 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 5-72A, W-7710, R.6, Fine 12 NGC. Olive-brown surfaces show ash toning toward the borders on this pleasing piece that exhibits a few trivial rim nicks but no other imperfections on either side. Like the 1771 3-71B, it is believed that Samuel Atlee struck this variety in New York City about 1785. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B3W, PCGS# 451



**1772 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Fine Details  
Vlack 6-72A, W-7720**



**15367** 1772 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-72A, W-7720, R.6—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. Fine. Trivial green patina appears on the reverse of this coffee-brown example that displays microscopic roughness evenly across both sides. The obverse die was also used for 1776 Vlack 6-76A while the reverse die was also used for 1772 Vlack 5-72A. These multi-use dies help to narrow down the details of their 18th century production. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Bowers and Ruddy (6/1976), lot 189 as "Very Fine;" Donald G. Partrick.

**1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF Details  
Vlack 3-74A, W-7750**



**15368** 1774 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 3-74A, W-7750, High R.4—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. XF. A few bright green spots are noted on each side of this deep olive-brown example. The surfaces are evenly and lightly granular. This is another variety attributed to Samuel Atlee's New York City Mint about 1785. Like the others attributed to Samuel Atlee, it is believed the dies were engraved by Walter Mould with the assistance of James Atlee. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

**1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details  
Vlack 5-74A, W-7760**



**15369** 1774 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 5-74A, W-7760, High R.4—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. Olive-brown surfaces show old russet encrustation around the devices and several of the legend letters on this Machin's Mills piece. The ordinal between III and REX is present on this early die state piece. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Bowers and Ruddy (6/1976), lot 190; Donald G. Partrick.

**1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF30  
Vlack 5.1-74A, W-7760**



**15370** 1774 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 5.1-74A, W-7760, High R.3, VF30 NGC. "Possibly Finest Known" is written on the envelope accompanying this lot, although that notation was written at a time when Vlack 5-74A and Vlack 8-74A were identified as two different varieties. The surfaces show myriad trivial marks but have a smooth light brown appearance. An outstanding example. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Robert A. Vlack (7/4/1971); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B3Y, PCGS# 454

**1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF30**  
**Vlack 5.1-74A, W-7760**



**15371** 1774 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 5.1-74A, W-7760, High R.3, VF30 NGC. This is a late die state example formerly cataloged as Vlack 8-74A, although that variety has been delisted as obverse 5 and obverse 8 are the same die. Splashes of bluish-brown toning appear on the olive-brown surfaces of this pleasing halfpenny. Myriad surface marks are present but none are distracting. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (10/7/1975); Donald G. Partrick.  
 NGC ID# 2B3Y, PCGS# 454

**1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details**  
**Vlack 5.1-74A, W-7760**



**15372** 1774 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 5.1-74A, W-7760, High R.4—Corrosion—NGC Details. VF. Emerald, russet, and steel patina are intermixed on both sides of this piece that exhibits moderate corrosion. Apparently, a late die state, although the corrosion renders a specific determination impossible. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

**1775 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details**  
**Vlack 4-75A, W-7780**



**15373** 1775 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 4-75A, W-7780, R.4—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. The dark chocolate-brown surfaces of this Machin's Mills halfpenny are microscopically rough, the granular appearance spread evenly across both sides. This is the only "Machin's Mills" variety dated 1775, and it was probably struck a decade later in New York City at Samuel Atlee's brewery mint.

Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
 Ex: Bowers and Ruddy (6/1976), lot 191; Donald G. Partrick.

**1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details**  
**Vlack 6-76A, W-7790**



**15374** 1776 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-76A, W-7790, High R.4—Cleaned—NGC Details. VF. There are two British counterfeit halfpence that bear the 1776 date, and they are distinguished by the size of the date. Splashes of distinctive blue toning appear on the yellow-brown surfaces of this nicely detailed piece. This example shows light clash marks and a short die crack on the reverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (4/7/1976); Donald G. Partrick.



**1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details**  
**Vlack 6-76A, W-7790**



**15375** 1776 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-76A, W-7790, High R.4—Corrosion—NGC Details. VF. A second example displaying the 1776 date. Maroon and deep green patina appear on the rough copper surfaces of this piece that still retains visible date digits. Faint clash marks are noted at the upper right reverse with a short die crack joining the bases of I and A. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: J.M. Stone (7/28/1976); Donald G. Partrick.

**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU Details**  
**Vlack 12-78B, W-7830**



**15376** 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 12-78B, W-7830, R.4—Scratches—NGC Details. AU. Although light scratches are visible on each side, the light brown surfaces are otherwise exceptional. Central reverse roughness remains from the planchet when this piece was struck. There are four die varieties known for these 1778-dated pieces, and it is believed they were all struck at the Machin's Mills Mint in the late 1780s. This variety is die-linked to a few different Connecticut copper varieties. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: C-4 Convention (McCawley and Grellman, 11/1997), lot 99; Donald G. Partrick.

**1778 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details**  
**Vlack 13-78B, W-7840**



**15377** 1778 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 13-78B, W-7840, R.5—Rim Damage—NGC Details. VF. A few minor rim bruises are noted as mentioned on the NGC holder. Otherwise, this piece has pleasing light brown surfaces and excellent eye appeal. The dies for this variety and other die-linked varieties are attributed to engraver James Atlee at the Machin's Mills Mint in Newburgh, New York. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Mike Ringo; C-4 Convention (McCawley and Grellman, 11/2000), lot 71; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

**1785 Immune Columbia Copper, Fair Details**  
**George III Obverse, W-1995**



**15378** 1785 Immune Columbia, George III, Vlack 15-85NY, W-1995, R.6—Scratches—NGC Details. Fair. The dies were deeply cut, presenting the motifs in high relief—a factor that accounts for extensive wear on the coin. Most central detail is worn smooth. A few old scratches were acquired along the way, yet it is honest wear alone that obscures all but the outermost details. Fortunately, enough definition remains to confirm the Vlack 15-85 NY (W-1995) attribution. All Immune Columbia survivors are scarce-to-rare regardless of condition. This is an entirely pleasing example that retains enough charm to fill an important hole in any circulated colonial collection. Listed on page 57 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF30  
Vlack 17-87B, W-7910**



**15379** 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 17-87B, W-7910, R.2, VF30 NGC. This is an impressive example that displays smooth caramel-brown surfaces and a high degree of eye appeal. A truly choice example of the Machin's Mills coinage. There are 34 varieties identified in the Machin's Mills British counterfeit halfpence including 12 die marriages dated 1787. Rarity ratings suggest that there might be as many as 2,500 surviving examples, although that figure seems optimistic. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details  
Vlack 18-87C, W-7930  
Spread Planchet Variant**



**15380** 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 18-87C, W-7930, High R.4—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. This is a scarce die combination struck from James Atlee-engraved dies at the Machin's Mills Mint. Areas of emerald and maroon corrosion are noted on the reverse of this mocha-brown Machin's Mills halfpenny that faces up nicely. Minted on an improperly annealed, soft planchet that spread when struck. The spread planchet examples are thought to be extremely rare. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (4/11/1976); Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details  
Double Struck Vlack 19-87C, W-7940**



**15381** 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 19-87C, W-7940, R.2—Double Struck, Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. Both sides of this steel-brown halfpenny exhibit surface roughness with peripheral weakness that is the result of the double strike. Reverse 87C was a workhorse die at Machin's Mills, used for six different varieties. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF Details  
Vlack 20-87C, W-7950**



**15382** 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 20-87C, W-7950, High R.6—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. VF. Granular coffee-brown surfaces show several small rim nicks. Vlack 20-87C is an important rarity in the series that we consider High R.6, although Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen rate the variety full R.7. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU Details  
Vlack 21-87D, W-7970**



**15383** 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 21-87D, W-7970, R.4—Obverse Damage—NGC Details. AU. Sharply struck with walnut-brown surfaces that show minor old scrapes at the lower obverse. Well-centered with full legends. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.



**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF Details  
Vlack 21-87D, W-7970**



**15384** 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 21-87D, W-7970, R.4—Tooled—NGC Details. XF. A lovely light brown copper despite some trivial smoothing and other tooling evidence on the obverse. A few scattered pits are visible. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: J.M. Stone (7/28/1976); Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF35  
Vlack 21-87D, W-7970**



**15385** 1787 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 21-87D, W-7970, R.4, VF35 NGC. This is a lovely light chestnut-brown example with smooth, pleasing surfaces. The strike is bold and well-centered with full peripheral legends. Two distinctive die states differ in the sharpness of the peripheral legends due to varying planchet sizes. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Ex: CNA Sale (Joseph Lepczyk, 8/1977), lot 1330; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B47, PCGS# 469

**1788 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40  
Vlack 23-88A, W-8100**



**15386** 1788 Georgivs III, Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 23-88A, W-8100, R.2, XF40 NGC. Both sides show peripheral weakness with stronger central details. Light brown with exceptional eye appeal. This plentiful variety was likely struck at the Machin's Mills Mint in 1788. After this variety was struck, the obverse die was used with a 1787-dated reverse. Listed on page 71 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack (5/5/1975); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B48, PCGS# 472

**1787 RR-12 Vermont Copper, XF45  
Struck Over a Nova Constellatio Coin**



**15387** 1787 Vermont Copper, Bust Right, Nova Constellatio Overstrike, RR-12, Bressett 11-K, W-2110, High R.3, XF45 NGC. As usual, RR-12 is struck over a Nova Constellatio copper. The central strike lacks depth, allowing a clear view of the undertype. Considering the rudimentary mechanisms of minting and the limitations of a previously struck planchet, this Choice XF example displays good surface quality. VERMON AUCTORI starts and ends away from the bust as is diagnostic for the variety. The date is wildly irregular, with 1 ostracized high and left of the other date numerals (which also have their ups and downs). This quirky variety is both eccentric and enchanting, and it remains an always-popular die pair for Vermont specialists. Vermont coppers are discussed on pages 59-61 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 800830 Base PCGS# 554

**1787 Vermont Copper, Choice XF  
BRITANNIA Mule, RR-13**



**15388** 1787 Vermont Copper, BRITANNIA, RR-13, Bressett 17-V, W-2255, R.2, XF45 NGC. The reverse die was adapted from an imitation British halfpenny. As always for the variety, the BRITANNIA legend is only partially visible. The letters were weakly impressed into the die, as was the date, which is essentially invisible below the seated figure. Even Mint State examples show weak reverses, with only faint date numerals. This Choice XF coin retains pleasing, antique-copper patina throughout both sides. The obverse is markedly sharper than the reverse. George III's regal, right-facing portrait displays puffed cheeks, pursed lips, a beak-like nose, and near-perfect hair. Listed on page 60 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 800830 Base PCGS# 554

**Rhode Island Ship Token, Near-Mint  
Pewter, Wreath Below Ship, Betts-563**



**15389** (C. 1780) Rhode Island Ship Token, Wreath Below, Pewter, AU58 NGC. Betts-563, W-1745, High R.5. The Wreath Below Ship is the third and final variety of the Rhode Island Ship token. The wreath replaced the former "vlugtende" legend on the obverse exergue. The tokens are a British propaganda issue, intended to keep the Dutch out of the Revolutionary War. Betts-563 is merely scarce in brass, but pewter examples are rare. This stone-gray representative displays tan-brown toning in design recesses. The ship portholes display light wear. Listed on page 52 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 58, 2 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 585

**1781 North American Token, VF30  
W-13980, Scarce and Popular Dublin Token**



**15390** 1781 North American Token W-13980 VF30 NGC. Although dated 1781, North American tokens were struck in Dublin, Ireland, sometime in the 1810 to 1820 period. These tokens were issued primarily in copper, although some brass examples are known. They were most likely struck shortly after the War of 1812, coming to America in small quantities soon thereafter, where they circulated primarily along the areas bordering Canada. As seen on many coppers of the period, the tokens were struck with intentionally worn dies to mimic the look of a well-circulated coin. This VF example shows only a few marks and moderate wear from actual circulation, with high-point strike weaknesses as intended when minted. Problem-free surfaces display reddish-brown toning and excellent eye appeal for the VF30 grade. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B5H, PCGS# 589

**(1792-94) Kentucky Token, MS62 Brown  
Plain Edge, W-8800**



**15391** (1792-94) Kentucky Token, Plain Edge, Breen-1155, W-8800, R.1, MS62 Brown NGC. The Kentucky tokens were produced in large numbers in England and the plain edge, W-8800 variety is relatively available in today's market. Struck on a high-quality planchet, the pleasing light brown and crimson surfaces of this attractive MS62 specimen exhibit only scattered, minor contact marks. The design elements are sharply rendered, aside from some slight softness on the wording on the scroll. Listed on page 77 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUBL, PCGS# 614

**(1792-94) Kentucky Token, MS63 Brown  
LANCASTER Edge, W-8810**



**15392** (1792-94) Kentucky Token, LANCASTER Edge, Breen-1156, W-8810, R.5, MS63 Brown NGC. The Kentucky tokens were struck in England as part of the Conder token series and were widely collected there. They are not known to have circulated in America. This attractive Select specimen is identified as the W-8810 variety by the PAYABLE IN LONDON LANCASTER OR BRISTOL edge lettering. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the letters on the scroll. The lightly marked reddish-brown surfaces show a few highlights of blue-steel and amber patina. Listed on page 77 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUBN, PCGS# 623



**(1792-94) Kentucky Token, MS62 Brown  
Breen-1156, W-8810**



**15393** (1792-94) Kentucky Token, LANCASTER Edge, Breen-1156, W-8810, R.5, MS62 Brown NGC. The PAYABLE IN LONDON LANCASTER OR BRISTOL edge lettering identifies the W-8810 variety. These English Conder tokens get their name from the pyramid of 15 stars on the reverse, with the initials of a state impressed on each star. The K, for Kentucky, star is at the apex of the pyramid. Kentucky was admitted to the Union on June 1, 1792. The light brown and crimson surfaces of this impressive MS62 example exhibit some vivid highlights of magenta on the central obverse. The central design elements exhibit a touch of the usual softness, but the peripheral devices are sharp. Only minor signs of contact are evident. Listed on page 77 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUBN, PCGS# 623

**(1792-94) Kentucky Token, AU Details  
Rare Birmingham Edge, W-8822**



**15394** (1792-94) Kentucky Token, Birmingham Edge, W-8822, R.8—Obverse Damage—NGC Details. AU. The edge lettering reads BIRMINGHAM LONDON OR BRISTOL, identifying the extremely rare W-8822 variety. Only light wear is evident on the well-detailed design elements. The lettering on the scroll is still legible, but a little weak in places. The light brown and lavender-gray surfaces are lightly abraded in general, but a half dozen small, triangular shaped nicks show on the obverse. Not listed in the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1794 Franklin Press Token, MS64 Brown  
W-8850, Early Die State**



**15395** 1794 Franklin Press Token, Plain Edge, MS64 Brown NGC. Breen-1165, W-8850, R.1. Most Conder token varieties are obscure in America, but the Franklin Press token is well known, and has long attained *Guide Book* placement. Many examples show advanced breaks within the printing press, but this piece is an early die state with only chips near the R in LIBERTAS. The smooth and pleasing surfaces show powder-blue and rose-red toning. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 6 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B5V, PCGS# 630

**1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, VF30  
Rare Fuld-1 No NEW YORK Variety**



**15396** 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, Without NEW YORK, VF30 NGC. Fuld-1, W-8560, R.5. This is the third example of the rare variety with the plain edge. An unblemished lavender-brown representative that shows the characteristic die break through the first M in COMMERCE. A slight edge knock above the C in COMMERCE provides an identifier. The Without NEW YORK variety is rare relative to Fuld-2 and Fuld-4, especially in high grades. As of January 2021, the NGC Census shows only four examples, one each as Very Good and Fine, and two others as Very Fine. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B62, PCGS# 637

**1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, VF30  
Fuld-2, Rare Late Die State  
Ex: Norweb Collection**



**15397** 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK, VF30 PCGS. CAC. Fuld-2, W-8570, R.1. Ex: Norweb. Large ampersand. A rare late die state example with a biplanar break near the L in TALBOT and a radial crack on the reverse at 11:30. The N in ONE is missing its left foot. A midgrade peach-gold and lavender-brown example with minor rim knocks over the R in LIBERTY, the L in LEE, and the second E in COMMERCE. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1394; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B5X, PCGS# 634

**1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, MS64 Brown  
NEW YORK, Fuld-4, Much Remaining Red**



**15398** 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Fuld-4, W-8590, R.1. Small ampersand. Although designated as Brown by NGC, the present Choice token exhibits substantial original peach-gold color throughout the borders and motifs. The open obverse field is gunmetal-gray, and a darker tan area is over the center of the ship. An important example of the early New York City merchant. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 5 in 64 Brown, 0 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B5X, PCGS# 634

**1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, MS63 Brown  
Fuld-4, Exemplary Preservation**



**15399** 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK, MS63 Brown PCGS. CAC. Fuld-4, W-8590, R.1. Small ampersand. One of the earliest New York merchant tokens, the Talbot, Allum & Lee cents were produced in England.

Charles Bushnell discussed the owners of the business in a brief article titled "Early New York Tokens" that appeared in the 1859 *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York*:

"The names of the individuals composing the firm of Talbot, Allum & Lee, were William Talbot, William Allum, and James Lee, and their place of business was at No. 241 Pearl street. They were extensively engaged in the India trade, at that time as well as now a very lucrative branch of mercantile pursuit. The house was of the first standing, and all the members wealthy. The firm was formed in 1794, and continued until the year 1796, when Mr. Lee retired from the concern. The remaining partners carried on the business under the name of Talbot & Allum, until the year 1798, when the firm was dissolved."

Many were eventually purchased by the Philadelphia Mint, cut down, and overstruck as half cents. The present Select first-year example is nicely struck and void of detractors. Toned golden-brown and sea-green with hints of steel-blue along the peripheries. Although designated by NGC as ex: Norweb, this cent token did not appear in any of the Norweb auction catalogs. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 5 in 63 Brown, 5 finer (1/21). Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B5X, PCGS# 634

**1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent  
MS64 Red and Brown, Fuld-1**



**15400** 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent MS64 Red and Brown NGC. Fuld-1, W-8620, R.1. Excluding the mules likely struck at a later date, Fuld-1 is the sole die pairing of 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens. The firm was located in New York City, at 241 Pearl Street. This lustrous near-Gem approaches full Red status, single orange-red is prevalent save for the high points of the standing figure and hints of lavender along the reverse border. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 4 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red and Brown, 1 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B64, PCGS# 641



**1796 Castorland Medal, AU Details  
Early Restrike, Original Dies, W-9115**



**15401** 1796 Castorland Medal, Copper, Restrike from the Original Dies—Mount Removed—NGC Details. AU. W-9115, R.8. Early restrikes from the original dies are, if anything, rarer than original strike medals. This pleasing tan-brown medal shows T and O of CASTORLAND touching at the lower obverse, and U and G of FRUGUM touching at the lower-right legend. Both observations are important, since they are diagnostic of the original dies. A few light marks are scattered across each side. About Uncirculated sharpness remains overall, and only minor evidence of the mount removal is seen along the left reverse border. Listed on page 79 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**(1796) Castorland Medal, MS65  
Breen-1070, Silver Restrike, Ex: Boyd**



**15402** 1796 Castorland Medal, Silver Restrike, MS65 NGC. Breen-1070. The NGC description of this silver Castorland medal as “modern” is true only in a relative sense. We believe the medal was struck in the late 1800s. Both the obverse and reverse were struck from copy dies. The Cornucopia edge marking in combination with ARGENT was employed by the Paris Mint from 1880 to 1901. This is a well-patinated Gem Uncirculated example, with speckled umber and gold toning acquired over decades of careful preservation in the Boyd Collection, and later in the hands of Donald G. Partrick. Listed on page 79 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: F.C.C. Boyd Collection; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 147825

**1787 Fugio Copper, AU55  
Rounded Club Rays, Newman 3-D, W-6680**



**15403** 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Rounded Ends, AU55 NGC. Newman 3-D, W-6680, R.3. Political connections granted James Jarvis of the Connecticut mint a 1787 federal contract to strike copper cents from 345 tons of copper. Abel Buell engraved the dies. The first Fugio cents were struck in 1788, although they were back-dated to 1787. Both Club Rays and Pointed Rays variants were struck, with the former generally scarcer than the latter. The Newman 3-D variety shows rounded Club Rays. Pleasing medium-brown fields and devices show only light wear, and there are no relevant marks. Choice About Uncirculated surfaces are problem-free and well-struck throughout. Listed on page 90 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 904

**1787 Fugio Copper, AU53  
Rounded Club Rays, Newman 4-E, W-6685**



**15404** 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Rounded Ends, AU53 NGC. Newman 4-E, W-6685, R.3. The rounded (convex) Club Rays are readily available compared to Club Rays varieties with concave ends. Newman 3-D and 4-E die pairs are equally obtainable for those who seek the Rounded Ends for type. Only minor variations exist between the two obverses, allowing differences in the WE ARE ONE lettering to distinguish each variety. Attractive reddish-brown color covers both sides of this N. 4-E example, with a combination of light wear and minor strike weakness that determines the assigned About Uncirculated grade. Listed on page 90 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 904

**1787 Fugio Cent, XF Details  
Newman 8-B, UNITED STATES, Cinquefoils**



**15405** 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, 4 Cinquefoils—Obverse Tooled—NGC Details. XF. N. 8-B, W-6740, R.3. A number of minor flan flaws exist on this golden brown Fugio cent. Newman 8-B is a UNITED STATES example that seems to have more than its share of planchet issues. Hundreds of pieces from the die pair were found as part of the Bank of New York hoard, “usually with some problems” as mentioned in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. This coin has angled reverse planchet streaks and an area of obverse tooling to minimize similar surface irregularities. Solid XF definition remains. Listed on page 89 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1787 Fugio Cent, MS62 Brown  
Newman 11-B, UNITED STATES, Cinquefoils**



**15407** 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, 4 Cinquefoils, MS62 Brown NGC. N. 11-B, W-6785, R.4. A popular Bank of New York variety, Newman 11-B is often seen in Mint State. Most examples (such as this one) benefit from quality planchets. As usual, bold die clashing dominates the left and right obverse fields, as well as the lower reverse. A few tiny nicks and pits are distributed across both sides as appropriate for the grade, while the obverse strike is especially sharp despite the die clash. Deep, chocolate-brown color contrasts with glossy-steel highlights on the raised elements. Listed on page 89 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B8F, PCGS# 889

**1787 Fugio Copper, MS64 Brown  
Newman 9-P, Pointed Rays, W-6755**



**15406** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, MS64 Brown NGC. Newman 9-P, W-6755, R.4. This “STATES UNITED” configuration has the label deeply punched into the die, leaving the incuse lettering vulnerable to the slightly soft central strike seen on this coin. A surrounding network of die cracks includes a strong, horizontal crack that bisects the reverse. The obverse is sharper, with the sun’s eyes formed from raised, oblong pellets, as if the sun were wearing shades. Choice Uncirculated surfaces display rich, medium-brown color and no distracting flan issues exist to impair its great eye appeal. Only a dozen or so N. 9-P coins were included in the massive Bank of New York hoard. Listed on page 90 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B8E, PCGS# 883

**1787 Double Struck Fugio Cent, AU53  
Newman 13-X, UNITED STATES, Cinquefoils**



**15408** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays—Double Struck—AU53 NGC. Newman 13-X, W-6855, R.2. The entire Fugio enterprise by James Jarvis was doomed from the start, since he had neither the management wherewithal nor the facilities for such a huge undertaking. This is a rather spectacular Pointed Rays Fugio mint error, with the first strike slightly off-center west, followed by a second strike even more off-center toward the setting sun, and far north of its accustomed place on the planchet. The reverse was lightly struck for its first impression, with an off-center arc from the second strike showing little definition. Colonial error collectors are sure to embrace this unusual double strike. Listed on page 89 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.



**(1863) Inimica Tyrannis, Confederatio, MS61 Brown  
J.A. Bolen Facsimile, Copper, Musante JAB-7  
W-14230**



**15409** (1863) Inimica Tyrannis, Confederatio, J.A. Bolen Facsimile, MS61 Brown NGC. Kenney-2, Musante JAB-7, W-14230, R.5. Struck in copper, Large Stars reverse. The obverse legend translates to "America Opposed to Tyranny." J.A. Bolen reportedly struck 40 of these tokens in 1863 before defacing the dies. The Bolen copies were deceiving facsimiles of the 1785 originals, which are rare and widely sought by colonial collectors. A privy mark within Y and the open bottom loop of S in TYRANNIS help identify the Bolen obverse, while the star below N in CONFEDERATIO points to a long ray, as opposed to a short ray on the originals. This is a pleasing Uncirculated example of an enigmatic copper, in itself scarce and in demand.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1786-Dated Benjamin Franklin Medal, Betts-620  
Paris Mint Restrike, Unc Details**



**15410** 1786-Dated Benjamin Franklin Natus Boston, Betts-620, Sch-GM-33, Bronze—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. Unc. 46 mm. Chestnut and bluish steel-brown patina appears on each side of this medal that has minor corrosion as per NGC's Details designation. This example is from the Paris Mint restrike dies of the early 20th century.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**(Circa 1777) Voltaire Medal, MS64 Brown  
Early French Tribute, Betts-544  
Baker-78B, GW-1**



**15411** (Circa 1777) Voltaire Medal, Warrior & Sage, MS64 Brown NGC. Baker-78B, Betts-544, Musante GW-1. Bronze, plain edge, 40 mm. Among the earliest known Washington medals, GW-1 is traditionally referred to as the Voltaire medal, since the reverse legend praising Washington (as a warrior and sage) is attributed to the French intellectual Voltaire. Musante questions whether Voltaire had anything to do with the medal, although it is almost certainly of French origin. The present example is as nice as can be found for the variety. The golden-brown and powder-blue surfaces are well struck and show only trivial imperfections. Moderate die rust (as made) is noted on the flags. Lightly rotated double-struck, apparent on the peripheral legends and on the field near the nose.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# D5CK, PCGS# 660365

**1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent, MS63 Brown  
Musante GW-15**



**15412** 1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-15, W-10610, Musante GW-15, R.2. Mint State examples of this issue are available, having come from English sources during the past century. The present example is satiny and Uncirculated. The devices are sharply rendered, and rich reddish-brown surfaces are devoid of spots and contact marks. An exceptional example for the grade. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 Guide Book.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B6Z, PCGS# 702

**1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent  
Musante GW-15, MS62 Brown**



**15413** 1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-15, W-10610, Musante GW-15, R.2. Lettered Edge, as nearly always. The obverse die was also used for the Liverpool halfpenny (W-10650). This Uncirculated piece yields satiny luster with deep reddish-brown patina. The strike is sharp. Minimal contact marks are apparent, providing strong visual appeal for the grade. Listed on page 83 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B6Z, PCGS# 702

**1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent  
Musante GW-17, MS63 Brown**



**15415** 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-16, W-10630, Musante GW-17, R.3. Satiny walnut-brown surfaces complement the sharpness of the devices on this piece, and there are no bothersome abrasions. The Small Eagle cent is scarcer in high grade than its Large Eagle counterpart. The date on this issue is on the reverse, and the obverse die was also used for 1793/2 Ship halfpenny. Listed on page 83 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B73, PCGS# 705

**1791 Large Eagle Cent, AU Details  
Plain Edge Variant, W-10615**



**15414** 1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent, Plain Edge — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Baker-15 Variety, W-10615, Musante GW-15 Variety. A Plain Edge variety of the 1791 Large Eagle cent was mentioned by Fuld and Breen. Bowers notes in his colonial *Encyclopedia* that a Plain Edge coin was reported in the 19th century but not confirmed or traced today. William Baker's original reference published in 1885 listed only the usual Lettered Edge variety. This coin is well detailed with deep walnut-brown patina, although localized areas of granularity preclude a numeric grade from NGC. Listed on page 83 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: George Fuld; Donald G. Partrick.

**1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Fine Details  
Rare Plain Edge Variety, Musante GW-20, W-10850**



**15416** 1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Copper, Plain Edge — Tooled — NGC Details. Fine. Baker-18A, W-10850, Musante GW-20, High R.7. The Plain Edge variant of the 1793 Washington Ship halfpenny is a rarity. The present example is worn, as expected, and has tooling on both sides, especially on the obverse around Washington's head. Each side has uniform burgundy-brown patina and retains major design elements. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: George Fuld; Donald G. Partrick.



**1793 Ship Halfpenny, AU53  
Lettered Edge, Musante GW-20**



**15417** 1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Copper, Lettered Edge, AU53 NGC. Baker-18, W-10855, Musante GW-20, R.4. Smooth, uniform surfaces display walnut-brown patina with minimal contact marks. Visual appeal is strong, and little wear appears over the devices. The Lettered Edge variety of the 1793 Ship halfpenny is the variety typically seen, ideal for type collectors. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B7J, PCGS# 734

**1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, AU Details  
Planchet Flaw, Musante GW-20**



**15418** 1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Copper, Lettered Edge — Planchet Flaw — NGC Details. AU. Baker-18, W-10855, Musante GW-20, R.4. Melded burgundy-brown and amber hues cover each side of this AU example. Detail is bold, affected by only slight wear on each side. Struck on a defective planchet, with several obverse flaws visible; the most obvious one bisects Washington's head vertically through the ear. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1793 Ship Halfpenny, XF45  
Lettered Edge, Musante GW-20**



**15419** 1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Copper, Lettered Edge XF45 NGC. Baker-18, W-10855, Musante GW-20, R.4. A collectible Choice XF example of the usual Lettered Edge variety. Smooth red-brown surfaces exhibit bold details on the devices with minimal contact marks. An outstanding collector coin for the grade. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B7J, PCGS# 734

**Washington President Half Dollar, Unc Details  
William Idler Copy, GW-27  
Rare Silver Example**



**15420** (Circa 1860) Washington President Half Dollar, Idler Copy, Silver — "Copy" Removed — NGC Details. Unc. Baker-25K, Kenney-1, Miller-Pa-215D Variety, W-15910, GW-27. Plain edge, 34 mm. Even before the Civil War, the GW-22 Peter Getz half dollar pattern was unobtainable for most American numismatists. Philadelphia dealer William Idler issued a copy in four metals, so collectors would at least have a substitute. Copper examples are merely scarce, but silver pieces are surprisingly rare, given that silver was the metal used for the half dollar denomination. Idler placed the word COPY in the field west of the tail, but that word was removed by an unethical prior owner of the present example. The strike shows moderate central incompleteness. Stone-gray toning dominates with peach and russet in protected regions.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**Washington President Half Dollar, Idler Copy  
White Metal, GW-27, MS62 Prooflike**



**15421** (Circa 1860) Washington President Half Dollar, Idler Copy, MS62 Prooflike NGC. Baker-25L, Kenney-1, Miller-Pa-215D, W-15890, Musante GW-27. White metal, plain edge, 34 mm. William Idler's copy of the costly GW-22 Getz pattern. The dies were struck in silver, white metal, copper, and brass. The white metal examples are much rarer than their Baker-25M copper counterparts. We could find only one example that has appeared at auction in the last two decades, first in an April 2010 Stack's sale and later in our January 2014 FUN Signature. A brilliant and sharply struck medal with frosty motifs and flashy fields.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 528678

**Washington President Half Dollar, GW-27  
Idler Copy, Mint State Details  
Very Rare White Metal Variety**



**15422** (Circa 1860) Washington President Half Dollar, Idler Copy — Obverse Rim Damage — NGC Details. Unc. Baker-25L, Kenney-1, Miller-Pa-215D, W-15890, GW-27. White metal, plain edge, 34 mm. Antebellum Philadelphia coin dealer William Idler issued a copy of the extremely rare Peter Getz half dollar pattern (GW-22) in four metals. Although copper pieces make regular auction appearances, white metal examples are as rare as GW-22 — though much more affordable. This nicely struck specimen is slightly wavy near 10 o'clock, where the obverse rim has a pair of flattened dentils.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**Washington President Half Dollar, Idler Copy  
Copper, GW-27, Unc Details**



**15423** (Circa 1860) Washington President Half Dollar, Idler Copy—"Copy" Removed—NGC Details. Unc. Baker-25M, Kenney-1, Miller-Pa-215C, W-15870, GW-27. Copper, plain edge, 34 mm. Philadelphia coin dealer William Idler issued copies of the rare GW-22 Getz pattern in four different metals. Copper examples are seen more frequently than their silver, white metal, and brass counterparts. Several survivors have the COPY stamp effaced, though one doubts that it helped those owners achieve a higher price. Otherwise, an attractive mahogany-brown example with unmarked fields and one short narrow mark on the cheek.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**(1792) Born Virginia Cent, VF20  
Rare Baker-60/59 Die Pair, Musante GW-32**



**15424** (1792) Washington Born Virginia Cent, Inscribed Reverse, VF20 NGC. "Baker-60/59", W-10720, Musante GW-32, R.7. The Baker-60 obverse is paired with the Baker-59 reverse on this rare variety of the Washington Born Virginia copper. The present piece displays moderate wear and chocolate-brown color, with much of the central reverse inscription worn smooth. The surfaces are problem free and attractive. Listed on page 84 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 826306 Base PCGS# 723



**(1792) Born Virginia Cent, VF Details  
Inscribed Reverse, Musante GW-33**



**15425** (1792) Washington Born Virginia Cent, Inscribed Reverse — Damaged — NGC Details. VF. Baker-22 (1999), Baker-60, W-10730, Musante GW-33, R.5. Details are bold for the VF level, complementing uniform steel-gray and brown patina over largely smooth surfaces. A slight rim bump is noted at the GT in WASHINGTON. NGC notes partially drilled holes: on the obverse next to the N in WASHINGTON, and on the reverse just to the right of the date 1789. Listed on page 84 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**Washington Success Medal, MS62  
Brass, Rare Plain Edge Variant  
Musante GW-42, Whitman-10920**



**15426** Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Plain Edge, MS62 NGC. Baker-266B, DeWitt-GW-1792-2, W-10920, Musante GW-42, High R.7. The only Plain Edge variant of Musante's GW-42 Large Size Success medal. Bowers estimates that as few as three or four pieces may exist. This example is Uncirculated. The strike sharpness on the central reverse eye is amazing, as is the definition throughout Washington's portrait. Dappled olive-brown and tan-gray patina covers each side. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2VZ5, PCGS# 779

**Washington Success Medal, MS62  
Brass, Reeded Edge  
Musante GW-42, Whitman-10915**



**15427** Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Reeded Edge, MS62 NGC. Baker-266, DeWitt-GW-1792-2, W-10915, Musante GW-42, R.6. The second obverse die for large size Reeded Edge Success tokens, struck in brass. Reeded Edge pieces from this die pair also exist in copper and silvered brass, but they are very rare. This variant is rare itself but more accessible. The present example displays sharp detail with uncommonly strong definition on the central reverse eye. Glossy tan-brown surfaces are natural for the brass composition. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2VZ7, PCGS# 780

**(c. 1793) Washington Success Medal, XF40  
Musante GW-44, Small Planchet, Plain Edge**



**15428** Undated Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Plain Edge, XF40 NGC. Baker-267A, DeWitt-GW-1792-4, W-10877, Musante GW-44, R.5. The usual brass alloy, struck circa 1793. Rare examples are known with silvered surfaces, but even brass finish pieces such as this are scarce. The eye at the central reverse appears only as a faint outline, having been weakly struck. Uniform, light wear appears across the smooth, earth-gold surfaces. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2VZ8, PCGS# 782

**Washington Success Medal, Silvered MS64  
Small Size, Musante GW-44**



**15429** Undated Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Reeded Edge, Silvered MS64 NGC. Baker-267B, DeWitt-GW-1792-3, Musante GW-44. The silver wash is almost entirely intact on this high-grade piece, which is a rarity among Small Size Washington Success medals. The central reverse eye shows the usual strike softness, while the obverse is boldly rendered. Only minor contact marks are evident on each side. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2VZA, PCGS# 790

**Washington Success Medal, AU58  
Small Size, Silvered, Musante GW-44**



**15430** Undated Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Reeded Edge, Silvered AU58 NGC. Baker-267B, DeWitt-GW-1792-3, Musante GW-44, W-10875. The surfaces are silvered, as issued. The silvering survives mainly in the protected central fields, with olive-tan patina elsewhere from the brass planchet. The central reverse eye is weakly struck, but other details are sharp. Only slight high-point wear is evident. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2VZA, PCGS# 790

**(1795) Liberty and Security Penny, XF45  
Musante GW-45, Plain Rims**



**15431** (1795) Washington Liberty & Security Penny, Plain Rims, XF45 NGC. Baker-30, W-11050, Musante GW-45, R.2. Each side exhibits light wear but retains all major design elements. Light marks accompany the grade, but the surfaces are largely smooth and free of problems, showing deep reddish-brown patina and good eye appeal. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: George Fuld; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B7V, PCGS# 767

**(1795) Liberty and Security Penny, MS66 Brown  
Lettered Edge, Musante GW-45**



**15432** (1795) Washington Liberty & Security Penny, ASYLUM Edge, MS66 Brown NGC. Baker-30, W-11050, Musante GW-45, R.2. Struck in 1795 but undated. Most examples of this issue are worn, some extensively. This piece is remarkably well preserved. Satiny red-brown luster is uniform over each side and surfaces show no spots or contact marks. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is outstanding. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert A. Vlack; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B7V, PCGS# 767



**Large Bust, Liberty & Security Fabrication  
Unc Details, GW-46**



**15433** (Circa 1850s) Liberty & Security Fabrication—Tooled—NGC Details. Unc. Baker-32E, Breen-1252, Musante GW-46. White metal, 33 mm. Walter Breen (1988) attributed GW-46 to 1790s Condor token makers Kempson & Sons, with Thomas Wyon as the engraver. He believed it was a pattern for Baker-30. George Fuld, in the 1995 COAC #11, included a photo of the present piece (#46) and wrote, “discovered around 1960 with one other reported specimen being Norweb, ANS. White metal, plain edge, and full penny thickness.” Fuld also has a photo of this example (B-30A) in his 1965 annotated reprint of the 1885 W.S. Baker standard reference. Musante (2014) states the variety is “numismatic nonsense and is included here only because it was in both Rulau/Fuld, and the Breen *Encyclopedia*.” Repaired near 6 o’clock on the obverse and more conspicuously on the eagle’s right (facing) wing and nearby arrowheads.  
Ex: George Fuld; Donald G. Partrick.

**1795 Liberty and Security Penny, MS62 Brown  
Musante GW-48, ASYLUM Edge**



**15434** 1795 Washington Liberty & Security Halfpenny, ASYLUM Edge, MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-31A, W-11005, Musante GW-48, R.6. Lettered Edge pieces are known with three different inscriptions. This variety reeds: AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS’D OF ALL NATIONS. The present coin displays a bold strike and problem-free satin surfaces. Deep walnut-brown and steel-gray patina covers the fields and devices. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B7T, PCGS# 761

**1795 Liberty and Security Halfpenny, MS63 Brown  
BIRMINGHAM Edge, Musante GW-48**



**15435** 1795 Washington Liberty & Security Halfpenny, BIRMINGHAM Edge, MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-31B, W-11010, Musante GW-48, R.5. A classic member of the Condor token series, which circulated extensively in England in the final years of the 18th century. This BIRMINGHAM Edge example displays smooth, red-brown surfaces with satiny mint luster. The color is unmistakably original. Some lightness of strike seen in the central reverse is typical of the issue. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Ted Craig; Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B7S, PCGS# 758

**1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, MS64 Brown  
Reeded Edge, Large Buttons, Musante GW-49**



**15436** 1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge, MS64 Brown NGC. Baker-29AA, W-10955, Musante GW-49, R.2. The usual late die state, showing a heavy die break at THE FIRM and another through the ND in FRIEND. This attractive near-Gem example displays sharp definition and satiny amber-brown surfaces with distinctive underlying copper-red hues. Carbon-free and largely unabraded, with excellent eye appeal. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.  
Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
NGC ID# 2B7M, PCGS# 746

**1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, MS64 Brown  
Musante GW-49, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge**



**15437** 1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge, MS64 Brown NGC. Baker-29AA, W-10955, Musante GW-49, R.2. An early die state, before the break develops through THE FIRM in the obverse margin. This Choice Mint State coin displays deep reddish-brown surfaces with lighter copper-red hues emerging from the protected regions. The strike is sharp. Only one speck is evident, hidden between the letters FR in FRIEND. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B7M, PCGS# 746

**1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, AU58  
Reeded Edge, Small Buttons, Musante GW-50**



**15438** 1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Small Buttons, Reeded Edge AU58 NGC. Baker-29D, W-10950, Musante GW-50, R.4. The Small Buttons variety is usually seen well worn, in contrast to the Large Buttons coins which are available in Mint State. This piece represents the late die state, with an irregular break in the left obverse field near the ON in WASHINGTON. The smooth burgundy-brown surfaces have olive overlays and show only light wear. Weakness on LONDON and the date on the reverse is due to an incomplete strike. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B7N, PCGS# 749

**(1795) North Wales Halfpenny, XF45  
Plain Edge, Musante GW-51**



**15439** (1795) Washington North Wales Halfpenny, Plain Edge, One Star at Each Side of Harp, XF45 NGC. Baker-34, W-11150, Musante GW-51, R.3. Deep reddish-brown and olive hues cover smooth surfaces on this Choice XF example, providing superior visual appeal to that of most known survivors. Wear is light, and all major details remain well defined. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B87, PCGS# 770

**(1795) North Wales Halfpenny, XF40  
Plain Edge, Musante GW-51**



**15440** (1795) Washington North Wales Halfpenny, Plain Edge, One Star at Each Side of Harp, XF40 NGC. Baker-34, W-11150, Musante GW-51, R.3. Exceptional amber-brown patina attests to the originality and problem-free nature of this piece, while the major design elements remain boldly defined. Wear is light. This issue is never seen in high grade with sharp detail. The present coin is exceptional in many respects. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B87, PCGS# 770



**1783 Georgivs Triumpho Token, AU55  
Baker-7, Choice Reddish-Brown Color**



**15441** 1783 Georgivs Triumpho Token, Baker-7, W-10100, Musante GW-54, R.3 AU55 NGC. This 1783-dated copper was struck in England. It is unsure whether the diesinker did not know how George Washington looked, or simply substituted a convenient rendition of King George III as the obverse motif. On the reverse, Georgivs Triumpho borrows its legend from the Voce Populi pieces (spelled POPOLI on the coin). The goddess stands behind a railing or gate, ornamented by four fleur-de-lis symbols. This Choice About Uncirculated example is well defined for its late die state, and is evenly toned in attractive, reddish-brown hues. A heavy, biplanar die crack runs vertically through the upper reverse. An uneven reverse strike exists on all late-stage examples. Interestingly, the 1783 numerals match those of a Nova Constellatio copper (Crosby 1-A), suggesting the Georgivs Triumpho tokens were struck sometime in the 1780s, but not necessarily in 1783. Listed on page 81 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Canfield; Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# 2B6K, PCGS# 664

**Washington Funeral Urn Medal, GW-70  
Silver, Fuld 1-B, AU Details**



**15442** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, Silver — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Baker-166A, Fuld 1-B, Musante GW-70. Plain edge, 29 mm. Made for wearing at George Washington's Boston civil funeral procession. Jacob Perkins issued the Funeral Urn medals with a small circular hole for suspension. This example has a relatively large oval hole, and exhibits a trio of faint initials on the obverse exergue. A few drops of glue residue are near 3 o'clock on the reverse. The almond-gold, ice-blue, and lilac surfaces are mildly bright.

*Ex: Douglas; Donald G. Partrick.*

**Washington Funeral Urn, XF Details  
Silver, GW on Urn, Fuld 1-B**



**15443** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, Silver — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. XF. Baker-166, Fuld 1-B, Musante GW-70. Plain edge, 29 mm. Holed as issued. Newburyport, Massachusetts, engraver Jacob Perkins was the maker of the popular Funeral Urn medals. They were intended to be worn by attendees of Washington's civil funeral procession, held in Boston on February 22, 1800. A moderately worn example with bold legends. A horizontal pinscratch crosses the central left obverse field, but there are no other detractions across the lightly toned straw-gold and lavender-gray surfaces.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

**Washington Funeral Urn Medal, AU53  
White Metal, GW-70**



**15444** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, White Metal, AU53 NGC. Baker-166C, Fuld 1-B, Musante GW-70. Plain edge, 29 mm. The Fuld 1-B dies were a workhorse for Jacob Perkins. Among gold and silver Funeral Urn medals, Fuld 1-B survivors are the most available. White metal examples are scarcer than their silver counterparts, and copper pieces are extremely rare. Since these medals were sold for mourners to wear at Washington's civil funeral ceremony in Boston, high-grade examples are practically unknown. This lightly circulated representative is nicer than most. The stone-white surfaces are evenly struck and problem-free. Issued holed, usual for the Funeral Urn medals.

*Ex: Richard Picker; Donald G. Partrick.*

**Washington Funeral Urn Medal, AG3  
Silver, Fuld 3-B, GW-70B**



**15445** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, Silver, AG3 NGC. Baker-166A, Fuld 3-B, Musante GW-70B. Plain edge, 29 mm. Holed as issued. The original owner of the present Funeral Urn medal apparently carried it as a pocket piece long after Washington was laid to rest. The cream-gray surfaces are worn but surprisingly free from noticeable marks. Although legends are partial, the berry pair below the O in GLORY identifies the obverse as Fuld 3. The reverse is confirmed as Fuld B, since the 9 in 89 overlaps the right end of the base of the urn. Ideal for an "Everyman" collection of Washingtonia.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# DGFJ, PCGS# 928

**Washington Funeral Urn Medal, VF20  
GW on Urn, Silver, Fuld 4-C2**



**15447** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, Silver, VF20 NGC. Baker-166A, Fuld 4-C2, Musante GW-70E. Plain edge, 29 mm. The Funeral Urn medals were holed as issued by Jacob Perkins, for mourners to wear at George Washington's civic funeral service held in Boston on what would have been his 68th birthday. Over the past 20 years, Heritage has auctioned three different white metal examples from Fuld 4-C2 dies, but none were offered in silver. The present lot has attractive cameo contrast between the pearl-white high points and the silver-gray fields. No marks are noticeable, and the reverse legends are bold. A few obverse letters are softly defined.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

**Washington Funeral Urn, XF Details  
GW on Urn, White Metal, Fuld 3-C2**



**15446** (1800) Washington Funeral Urn, White Metal — Damaged, Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Baker-166C, Fuld 3-C2, Musante GW-70C. Issued holed by Jacob Perkins to wear at Washington's February 1800 Boston civic funeral service. Judging from its few prior Heritage auction appearances, the white metal Fuld 3-C2 appears to be Rarity 6. A slate-gray representative with hints of charcoal patina. Cursive initials RB are entered on the obverse exergue, and the reverse rim is abraded near 10 o'clock. The central reverse is hairlined.

*Ex: Douglas; Donald G. Partrick.*

**Washington Funeral Medal, XF Details  
Rare Skull and Crossbones Variety  
Silver, Fuld 1-A1, GW-71**



**15448** (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Skull and Crossbones, Silver — Tooled — NGC Details. XF. Baker-165A, Fuld 1-A1, Musante GW-71. Plain edge, 29 mm. There are two major types of Jacob Perkins medals issued for George Washington's Boston funeral processions. The rare Skull and Crossbones type was made for the Masonic ceremony, while the scarce Funeral Urn design was intended for the civic service. Both types were issued holed. Prior to the present auction, Heritage had only auctioned three silver Skull and Crossbones medals in the last two decades. This cream-gray example is nicely defined and free from any obvious repairs, though the fields are moderately glossy.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*



**Washington Westwood Medal, Baker-81  
Period Below 68, MS65 Brown**



**15449** (1800) Washington Westwood Medal MS65 Brown NGC. Baker-81, Musante GW-82. Bronze, 40 mm, plain edge. Coin turn. Washington's unexpected death in December 1799 led to medallic tributes issued the following year. Among those were the Westwood medals, issued by English medallist John Westwood. There are two die varieties. Baker-80 lacks a period below 68, while Baker-81 has a period. Numismatists have long debated which variety was issued first, but both are known in white metal, bronze, and gilt bronze. This is a splendid mahogany-brown Gem with a bold strike and exemplary surfaces. The reverse is double struck, likely caused by a loose hammer (reverse) die that rotated a few degrees between strikes.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 784586

**Washington Westwood Medal, MS64 Brown  
Period Below 68, Musante GW-82**



**15450** (1800) Washington Westwood Medal MS64 Brown NGC. Baker-81, Musante GW-82. Bronze, 40 mm, plain edge. Coin turn. English engraver John Westwood issued this early and popular Washington memorial medal. As noted previously, two die varieties are known, and are traditionally distinguished by the presence or absence of a period below 68. They are approximately equal in scarcity. The present example features smooth and sharply struck surfaces. The sole imperfections are a few flan flakes on the rims.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 784586

**Washington Westwood Medal, Bronze  
MS63 Brown, Musante GW-82, Period Below Date**



**15451** (Circa 1800) Washington Westwood Medal MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-81, Musante GW-82. Bronze, 40 mm, plain edge. Coin turn. The period below 68 is the pick-up point for distinguishing GW-82 from GW-81. Baker, Fuld, and Rulau believed GW-82 was struck prior to GW-81, but Musante reversed the traditional chronology. Westwood's surname, on the truncation of Washington's shoulder, leaves no doubt regarding the maker. This is a well struck and satiny specimen with consistent and unblemished medium brown surfaces.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 784586

**1783 Washington 'Unity States' Cent  
Musante GW-104, AU55**



**15452** 1783 Washington Unity States Cent AU55 NGC. Baker-1, W-10130, Musante GW-104, R.1. The reverse is inscribed UNITY instead of UNITED in the border legend. This issue is believed to have been struck in Birmingham shortly after the turn of the 19th century, and examples circulated both in England and America as late as the 1850s. The present piece displays satiny amber-brown surfaces with deeper reddish color in the open fields. Slight wear and a few scattered marks are consistent with the grade. Listed on page 82 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# 2B6V, PCGS# 689

**'1783' Washington & Independence Cent, AU58  
Draped Bust, No Button, Baker-2**



**15453** 1783-Dated Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button, AU58 NGC. Baker-2, Vlack 13-J, W-10300, Musante GW-106, R.1. Vlack 13-J is available in well-circulated grades, but is surprisingly elusive as it approaches Mint State. This golden-brown example has hints of aquamarine toning in design crevices. Thorough evaluation reveals only minimal signs of contact. The consensus is that Vlack 13-J was exported to America from England circa 1820. Listed on page 82 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 10 in 58, 6 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B6R, PCGS# 676

**'1783' Washington & Independence Cent  
W.J. Taylor Restrike, PR66 Red and Brown  
Baker-3, Vlack 17-L**



**15454** 1783-Dated Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button, Copper Restrike, Engrailed Edge, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Baker-3, Vlack 17-L, W-10360, Musante GW-107, R.4. Reflective fields and thick letters in the legends confirm the circa-1860 W.J. Taylor proof restrike. They are known in gold, silver, and copper with an engrailed edge, and in copper with a plain edge. Marks are absent and the obverse is essentially devoid of carbon. These were made for collectors, but the present Premium Gem is especially fine. Listed on page 82 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 3 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer (1/21).

Ex: Parsons; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B6T, PCGS# 686

**'1783' Washington & Independence Cent  
Circa-1860 Proof Restrike, PR66 Brown  
Copper, Engrailed Edge, Vlack 17-L**



**15455** 1783-dated Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button, Copper Restrike, Engrailed Edge, PR66 Brown PCGS. Baker-3, Vlack 17-L, W-10360, Musante GW-107, R.4. This is a well-made circa-1860 W.J. Taylor proof restrike. The original Washington & Independence cents were also backdated (made in the 1820s) and of English origin. The proof restrike is readily attributed due to its thick letters and high production quality. An intricately struck Premium Gem with exemplary mahogany-brown surfaces. Design recesses display gunmetal toning. Listed on page 82 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 5 in 66 Brown, 2 finer (1/21)

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B6T, PCGS# 685

**'1783' Washington & Independence Cent  
Draped Bust, No Button, PR63 Brown  
Taylor Copper Restrike, Vlack 17-L**



**15456** 1783-Dated Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button, Copper Restrike, Engrailed Edge, PR63 Brown NGC. Baker-3, Vlack 17-L, W-10360, Musante GW-107, R.4. The W.J. Taylor restrike. A late die state with a peripheral crack on the left reverse border and lapped definition below Liberty's lowered hand. The mint-made rim flaw on the reverse at 9 o'clock will identify any future appearances. A handsome piece, with hints of lilac-red and power-blue patina across smooth mahogany-brown surfaces. Listed on page 82 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 13 in 63 Brown, 38 finer (1/21).

Ex: Richard Picker; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B6T, PCGS# 685



**'1783' Washington & Independence Cent, XF40  
Draped Bust, with Button, Baker-5**



**15457** 1783-Dated Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, Button XF40 NGC. Baker-5, Vlack 22-R, W-10440, Musante GW-108C, R.5. A radial obverse die crack at 2 o'clock and a horizontal clash mark west of the ampersand confirm Vlack 22-R, which is invariably encountered in circulated grades. There is debate concerning when these cent tokens were made for commerce. Some say as late as the 1860s, which seems less likely than Breen's conclusion, the 1820s. This chocolate-brown example shows even wear and a few weak letters in WASHINGTON, likely due to die fill. A slight rim knock over the N in UNITED is the sole identifier. Listed on page 82 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 40, 4 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B6P, PCGS# 679

**1783 Washington & Independence Cent  
Small Military Bust, Engrailed Edge  
MS62 Brown, Vlack 1-A**



**15458** 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Small Military Bust, Engrailed Edge, MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-4B, Vlack 1-A, W-10150, Musante GW-109, R.3. Several radial and peripheral obverse cracks identify GW-109, one of two Small Military Bust die pairs. A late die state with a horizontal crack west from Liberty's forehead. This is a sharply struck, unmarked, and satiny example with lavender-gray, ice-blue, and orange-gold toning. Listed on page 81 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 62 Brown, 1 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B6N, PCGS# 673

**'1783' Washington & Independence Cent  
Large Military Bust, Vlack 2-B  
VF Sharpness**



**15459** 1783-Dated Washington & Independence Cent, Large Military Bust—Scratches—NGC Details. VF. Baker-4, Vlack 2-B, W-10165, Musante GW-109B, R.5. The cap is large and very close to the TA in STATES. The T.W.I. initials represent engraver Thomas Wells Ingram, and the E.S. initials indicate designer Edward Savage. Struck in England circa 1820 for export to America. The portrait more closely resembles the Duke of Wellington (victor over Napoleon at Waterloo) than George Washington. Toned peach-gold and powder-blue with even, moderate wear and a few pin scratches on each side. Listed on page 81 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**Henderson & Lossing Store Card, MS63 Brown  
Hard Times Token, HT-344, GW-125**



**15460** (Circa 1832) Henderson & Lossing Store Card MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-539, Low-317, HT-344, Musante GW-125, W-NY-1200-10a, High R.6. Copper, 19 mm. Two die varieties are known for Baker-239. The very rare reverse appeared in lot 2800 of a June 2004 Stack's auction. The present die pair is usual, but nonetheless rare. Struck after GW-123, confirmed by the rim die break between 5:30 and 6:30 on the Washington side. There is also a radial crack at 7:30. An impressive mahogany-brown example with a few specks of debris in design crevices. The strike shows minor blending on the high points of the small (but high relief) Washington bust.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 784603

**Washington Patriae Pater Medal in Copper  
MS65 Red and Brown, GW-228**



**15461** (Circa 1864) George Washington, Sprite and Sea Serpent, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. Baker-633B, Musante GW-228. Bronze, 28 mm, plain edge. A mule that pairs store card reverses of two die engravers, Key & Co. of Philadelphia, and George H. Lovett of New York. The date 1860 has been added to the Lovett store card reverse. The face of the sprite is incompletely brought up, as always for GW-228, as it is opposite the high points of the Washington bust. The peach-gold surfaces are close to full Red, and are essentially free from contact. The obverse shows a few small gray freckles.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 826352 Base PCGS# 675315

**George Washington Mule, MS65 Brown  
Sprite and Sea Serpent Reverse, GW-228**



**15462** (Circa 1864) George Washington, Sprite and Sea Serpent, MS65 Brown NGC. Baker-633B, Musante GW-228. Bronze, 28 mm, plain edge. The obverse is from a Key & Co. Philadelphia store card (Baker-550). The reverse is nearly identical to a George H. Lovett New York store card (Miller-NY-486) but with the date 1860 added to the exergue. The present variety was one of many mules struck using the Baker-550 obverse die. GW-228 was struck for collectors, and the few pieces encountered are nice. This semiprooflike Gem is well struck, but the face of the sprite is incompletely brought up as always for GW-228. The golden-brown surfaces are unmarked and exhibit only a couple of pinpoint flecks.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

PCGS# 675315

**Washington Medal Mule, MS65  
Sprite and Sea Serpent Reverse  
Brass, GW-228**



**15463** (Circa 1864) George Washington, Sprite and Sea Serpent, Brass, MS65 NGC. Baker-633 C, Musante GW-228. Plain edge, 28 mm. Medal turn. Noted Army general George Washington is paired with a reverse more appropriate for a Navy admiral. Both dies have their origins as store card reverses for die engravers from New York and Philadelphia. A late die state with a radial crack from 7:30 to Washington's neck. This butter-gold and sea-green Gem is void of marks and displays minor rose-red freckles. The strike shows softness on the head of the sprite, as always for GW-228.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

**George Washington Mule, MS64  
Coin and Medal Collectors Reverse  
Silver, Musante GW-238**



**15464** (Circa 1870) Washington, Coin and Medal Collectors, 3rd Obverse, MS64 NGC. Baker-634, Musante GW-238. Silver, 28 mm, plain edge. The Key & Co. store card obverse (Baker-550) is muled with a George H. Lovett store card reverse (Miller-NY-491A). A late die state of the reverse, with a lengthy rim cud between 11 and 3 o'clock, which suggests that the present piece was struck after most of the multiple pairings for both dies. An exemplary powder-blue and straw-gold near-Gem. The strike shows minor softness on the forehead curls and opposite on the central portion of DEDICATED.

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*



**'Ugly Head' Washington Medal, MS63 Brown Bronze, GW-715**



**15465** (Circa 1864) Washington Ugly Head Medal, First Reverse, MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-89B, Musante GW-715. Bronze, plain edge, 38 mm. The so-called "Ugly Head" Washington medal obverse is paired with four reverses, with Baker-89 the intended variety. GW-716 through GW-718 are probably mulings. Despite the initials I.B.C. below Washington's shoulder truncation, the identity of the engraver has yet to be determined. The portrait more closely resembles Thomas Jefferson. W. Elliot Woodward, a respected authority in his day, believed the dies were made a number of years before they were ever used; that would explain the light die rust seen on all examples. Minor aqua verdigris is seen in reverse recesses. This is a crisply struck mahogany-brown example.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.  
PCGS# 659321

**George Washington - Industrial Works Mule, MS62 Brown GW-813A Obverse by Robert Lovett, Jr.**



**15466** (Circa 1870) Geo. Washington - Industrial Works Philada. MS62 Brown NGC. GW-813A. Bronze, 22 mm, plain edge. This die combination is unlisted in Baker, Rulau, or Musante. Struck from the same obverse die as Baker-280, but muled with an unrelated and generic reverse that uses different letter punches. The bust is very similar to Baker-208 and Baker-336, both credited to Robert Lovett, Jr. and issued circa 1860 to 1870. In any event, the variety is very rare. This is a minimally abraded chocolate-brown example with a bold strike and a few flecks of debris in peripheral recesses.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**(1890s) Washington U.S. Mint 'Peace Medal' GW-1039, MS65 Brown**



**15467** (Circa 1890) Washington U.S. Mint "Peace Medal" MS65 Brown NGC. Baker-174L Variety, Musante GW-1039. Bronze, 76 mm. No Indian Peace medals were issued during George Washington's two terms as President. During the John Adams administration, three different Seasons medals were distributed bearing Washington's name. Not until the 1890s did the U.S. Mint create belated Washington "Peace medals" bearing the familiar clasped hands reverse. Those medals, in silver and bronze, were made strictly for collector sale. Early examples have the bronzed copper finish associated with 19th century U.S. Mint medals. This is a fully struck Gem with exceptionally pleasing surfaces.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1797 S-140 Cent, VF Details Double Struck, Stems, Reverse of 1797**



**15468** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-140, B-22, R.1—Multi-Struck, Tooled—NGC Details. VF. A spectacular mint error. The coin was struck approximately 15% off center toward 1 o'clock, relative to the reverse. The coiner noticed the error, and struck the coin again, flipped and rotated 110 degrees counter-clockwise from its initial impression. The undertype is apparent on the obverse, with portions of MERIC, ONE, and NITED evident. The definition is sharp for the Very Fine level. The medium brown surfaces are burnished, and the reverse exhibits many small pits, mostly along the left periphery.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1816 N-2 Cent, MS64 Brown  
Obverse Rim Cuds, Recut N in ONE**



**15469 1816 N-2, R.1, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC.** The N in ONE is clearly repunched, the pick-up point for Newcomb-2. Another identifier is the die break throughout the obverse dentils between 1 and 3 o'clock. A lovely golden-brown near-Gem. A good strike save for blending on the left-side stars. Small lavender freckles are noted near star 12 and the tip of Liberty's nose. The NGC insert states "Newcomb Plate," but this is not the coin for 1816 1 or B on Plate I of Howard Round Newcomb's 1944 reference.  
*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# 224Z, PCGS# 36526 Base PCGS# 1591

**1843 Petite Head Cent, MS63 Brown  
N-4, Large Letters Reverse**



**15470 1843 Petite Head, Large Letters, N-4, R.1, MS63 Brown NGC. CAC.** Grellman Die State c. Newcomb-4 is the only Petite Head die variety with a Large Letters reverse. As such, it is transitional between the Mature Head, Large Letters, and Petite Head, Small Letters varieties, and commands its own *Guide Book* listing. This golden-brown example is lustrous, and the strike is crisp except on the left-side stars. A faded horizontal line on the cheek is all that denies an even higher grade. Census: 5 in 63 Brown, 11 finer. CAC: 3 in 63, 7 finer (1/21).  
*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# 2269, PCGS# 403922 Base PCGS# 1847

**1862/1 Three Cent Silver, MS65  
FS-301, Popular Civil War Overdate**



**15471 1862/1 FS-301 MS65 NGC. CAC.** The 1862/1 was not discovered until 1963, but today it is the best known die variety of the three cent silver series. The upright of a 1 is apparent beneath the knob of the 2 in the date. The vertical die crack through the 1 is also diagnostic. This is a nicely struck Gem with clashed but well-preserved surfaces. The lavender-red and apple-green toning is more extensive on the obverse. CAC: 22 in 65, 44 finer (1/21).

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# CBR7, PCGS# 38580 Base PCGS# 3681

**1858 FS-302 Half Dime, MS63+  
1858 Over Inverted Date**



**15472 1858 Over Inverted Date, FS-302, MS63+ NGC.** *Cherrypickers' Guide* calls the FS-302 "one of the most well-known varieties of the series" and adds "this variety is very rare, and more difficult to locate than the 1858 repunched date." Remnant curves from the initial inverted date placement are obvious, and ensure *Guide Book* status. Splashes of peach toning visit the borders of this smooth and satiny representative. Census: 2 in 63 (1 in 63+), 7 finer (1/21).

*Ex: Donald G. Partrick.*

NGC ID# 233U, PCGS# 4368



**1814 Dime, Select Mint State  
JR-5, STATESOFAMERICA**



**15473** 1814 STATESOFAMERICA, JR-5, R.3, MS63 NGC. The unevenly spaced reverse legend is diagnostic for JR-3, a *Guide Book* variety. The obverse is shared with JR-4, and is distinguished by repunching on stars 3 and 4. JR-5 is available in well circulated grades, but in Mint State, only between 10 and 20 examples are known. This satiny example is lightly abraded and shows moderate incompleteness of strike. Medium original chestnut-gold and lilac-gray toning adorns both sides.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 236W, PCGS# 38777 Base PCGS# 4490

**1879 F-102a Dime, MS66+  
Only 14,000 Pieces Struck**



**15474** 1879 F-102a, R.4, MS66+ NGC. CAC. A lengthy die scratch spans the lower left portion of the wreath, and confirms the die pair. Fortin-102a is a business issue, though the same die pair earlier struck proofs (Fortin-102). The 1879 has a tiny mintage of just 14,000 pieces, since the U.S. Mint was busy with Morgan dollar production. This semiprooflike example displays rich orange-red toning throughout both borders. The high points of the seated Liberty display incidental contact. CAC: 18 in 66, 17 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 23AS, PCGS# 4687

**1879 F-104a Dime, MS66  
Repunched Date, Low Mintage**



**15475** 1879 Repunched Date, F-104a, R.4, MS66 NGC. CAC. The date is clearly repunched, most prominently on the base of the 1 and within the lower loop of the 8. The die pair struck proofs (Fortin-104) prior to its return for commercial production (Fortin-104a). In 1879, the U.S. Mint was striking silver dollars in then-unprecedented quantity, to coin Federal silver purchased due to the Bland-Allison Act. Seated mintages diminished to token levels. Only 14,000 dimes were struck. This is a lustrous and high-grade example with attractive golden-brown peripheral patina. CAC: 18 in 66, 17 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 538642 Base PCGS# 4687

**1942 Cent, Judd-2054  
PR63, Zinc-Coated Steel**



**15476** 1942 Cent, Judd-2054, Pollock-2074, High R.7, PR63 NGC. CAC. The obverse motif is from the KM-198 two centavos struck by the U.S. Mint for Columbia. The reverse shows a wreath initially used on a Baker-155 medalet. Burdette's Third Reverse. Struck in zinc-coated steel with a plain edge. The 1942 LIBERTY JUSTICE pattern cents were struck to test various alloys to substitute for copper, which was needed for munitions during World War II. The alloy experiments culminated in the zinc-plated steel 1943 cent, thus the present alloy was the "winner" among many candidates, including plastic and fiber. This silver-gray specimen is evenly struck and exhibits unmarked microgranular surfaces. Census: 2 in 63, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 63, 1 finer (1/21).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AN4, PCGS# 12210

**(1943) Zinc-Plated Steel Cent Planchet**



**15477 (1943) Zinc-Coated Steel Planchet NGC.** 2.84 grams. A Type II planchet with raised rims. This steel cent planchet has featureless silver-gray surfaces. The number 73 is written by hand on one side, with the letter Y added (also by hand) over the 7. The steel cent was struck only during 1943, aside from a handful of wrong-planchet 1944-dated cents, and unstruck steel planchets are very scarce.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1686-Dated Louis XIV Dynastic Medal, MS64 Brown Betts-76 in Bronze**



**15478 1686-Dated France Indian Medal, Betts-76, Bronze, MS64 Brown NGC.** Leroux-300e. Although Betts-76 is often treated as an Indian peace medal and was, according to Victor Morin's 1915 study, *Les Médailles Décernées aux Indiens*, given out as such, recent research by David Fanning and others suggests strongly that this Louis XIV medal commemorating the birth of the Duke de Berry was simply struck and distributed to celebrate that event, likely between 1691 and 1693. Betts-76 remains popular among North American, as well as French collectors, as the model for the 1693 French Dynastic Indian peace medal. The present example is signed I. MAUGER below the bust. It an original striking from a later state of the dies with breaks and crumbling seen around the rounded rims. Mahogany-brown surfaces are smooth and glossy. A few small areas of corrosion appear on the reverse, namely at 7 o'clock, and "215" (Divo reference, *Médailles de Louis XIV*, 1982) is lightly inscribed left of the Duke de Berry's profile.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**Circa 1683 Charles II Presentation Medal in Silver  
MI-595-277, Eimer-267, MS62**



**15479 Undated (Circa 1683) Great Britain Charles II Presentation Medal, MI-595-277, Silver, MS62 NGC.** Eimer-267. 53mm. The *Medallic Illustrations* reference only notes that "It is probable that it was intended for distribution as a present by the King." Chris Eimer adds, "The portrait of the king places the medal towards the latter part of his reign, and the royal arms suggests that it might have an official function. The occurrence of examples with a suspension loop or the remnants of one also point to the possibility of this being an award medal." Gunmetal-gray surfaces display golden-olive accents on this naturally toned, if lightly hairlined medal. Small nicks in the fields and around the rims define the grade. The medals of this type were included in Victor's Morin's *Les Médailles Décernées aux Indiens* (1915) and are part of a century-old North American collecting tradition.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**Circa 1683 Charles II Presentation Medal, AU55  
MI-595-277, Morin Figure 5, Struck in Silver**



**15480 Undated (Circa 1683) Great Britain Charles II Presentation Medal, MI-595-277, Silver, AU55 NGC.** Eimer-267. 53mm. Signed by J. Roettiers (his initial R appears on the bust truncation). The John J. Ford Jr. Collection, Part XVI included six examples of the 1683 Charles II Presentation medal in silver as well as two gilt pieces. At that time, cataloger Michael Hodder explained that while no documentary evidence exists proving these were distributed in North America, "Mr. Ford thought highly enough of the medal in a presentation context to have collected several examples of it. Chris Schenkel, who was a student of Ford's when it came to Indian medals, also included a specimen in his own collection." A gilt example formed part of W.W.C. Wilson's collection (Wayte Raymond, 11/1925), lot 924. Wear and contact marks are trivial. This Choice AU representative is attractively toned.

Ex: A.H. Baldwin; John J. Ford Jr. (10/29/1982); Donald G. Partrick.



**Circa 1714 George I Indian Peace Medal, VF35  
Jamieson-2, Silvered Brass, Early Fur Trade Relic**



**15481** Undated (Circa 1714) Great Britain Peace Medal, Jamieson-2, Silvered Brass, VF35 NGC. Betts-163, Eimer-472. 40mm. In his definitive article on the subject, "The Indian Peace Medals of King George I," published in the 1988 Coinage of the Americas Conference compendium, *The Medal in America*, Ebenezer Nii Quarcoopome argues that these George I medals were privately commissioned by Pennsylvania scholar and statesman James Logan, who entered into the Philadelphia fur trade and wholesale business in 1714, for distribution to Native American trading partners and allies. This example corresponds to Quarcoopome's Type Two design, pairing Obverse 2 with Reverse C. The unidentified engraver's initials T.C. appear on the bust truncation, and the tree has four branches. This strongly defined survivor features a clear portrait and legend on the obverse. The Native American holding a crossbow is distinct, as is his targeted stag. Golden-brown surfaces exhibit traces of original silvering and are not heavily corroded. A small indentation appears at 12 o'clock where an original hanger would have been.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**Undated George I Peace Medal, AU Details  
Type of Betts-165, Jamieson-2**



**15482** Undated (Circa 1714) Great Britain George I Indian Medal, Betts-165 Variety, Jamieson-2, Brass—Environmental Damage—NGC Details. AU. Betts-163, Eimer-472. 40mm. This is a variant of Betts-165, oval in shape, with an attached suspension loop at the top. Ebenezer Nii Quarcoopome argues convincingly that these George I medals featuring a Native American hunting a deer were privately commissioned by Philadelphia statesman and merchant James Logan in an effort to strengthen ties with his Native associates. Although the circumstances of their distribution are uncertain, they were given out in some quantity. Rich chocolate-brown surfaces show splashes of brassy-yellow on the reverse, with slight corrosion evident on both sides. The dies correspond to Quarcoopome's Obverse 3, Reverse F.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**Circa 1776-1820 George III Indian Peace Medal  
Largest Size, Jamieson-18, XF40**



**15483** Undated (Circa 1776-1820) Great Britain George III Peace Medal, Silver, Jamieson-18, XF40 NGC. McLachlan-CCXCIII, Betts-438, Leroux-832, Breton-10, Adams 7.3. 75 mm. It is believed that roughly 2,000 to 3,125 large-size undated George III Indian peace medals of this type were distributed between 1776 through the first quarter of the 19th century and possibly even into the reign of King William IV. However, most have been lost, either buried with their recipients, traded for other assets, converted to "gorgets and armlets," as McLachlan noted in 1886, or otherwise. John W. Adams (1999) proposes a survivorship of perhaps 250 examples, consisting of three known varieties. Adams 7.3 (Jamieson-18) features his Obverse 3 (seven rivets above the sash) paired with Reverse B (lion's paw above I in HONI). This example is well-worn, slightly porous, and mostly steel-gray but with evidence of gilding around the obverse rim and over the central reverse. Rather than bright or excessively high-grade, this XF40 representative, which is pierced but missing its hanger, appears to have been genuinely distributed and proudly handled for many years.

Ex: Kurt Krueger (6/1983), lot 4226; Anthony Terranova; Donald G. Partrick.

**1794 'Simcoe' Indian Peace Medal, Fine 15  
Jamieson-19, Lettered Edge**



**1794 'Simcoe' Peace Medal, VG8  
Jamieson-19, Leroux-834, Breton-13**



**15484** 1794-Dated Great Britain Peace Medal, Jamieson-19, Silver, Fine 15 NGC. Leroux-834, Breton-13. 32mm. Lettered edge inscribed MAY HE EVER REIGN IN THE HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE. The status of these 1794 medals is uncertain. Melville Jamieson suggested the so-called Simcoe Indian peace medals may have been issued as replacements for medals ordered by the Governor of Upper Canada John Graves Simcoe in 1793. The medals originally ordered reportedly featured the Arms of Upper Canada, but no such pieces are known. While Laurence Brown writes in *British Historical Medals* that this issue "is in fact a token for a club in Leicester Street, London," John W. Adams states: "there is no reason why both authors can't be right. That Simcoe's original request was ignored suggests that London may have considered Indian medals to be a trifling matter, one indeed that could be satisfied by available club tokens as long as the devices were diplomatically correct." One way or another, Jamieson-19 is apparently scarce and has long been collected as part of the Canadian Indian peace medal series. Examples have appeared in the noted collections of W.H. Hunter, W.W.C. Wilson, Robert W. Reford, Lucien M. LaRiviere, and John Ford. There are others in institutional collections. Lavender, olive-gold, and reddish accents complement smooth surfaces. The date and engraver's mark (MILLER) below the bust remain strong. An identifying mark appears in the upper left field.  
Ex: *Coin Galleries* (2/1993), lot 1965; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

**15485** 1794-Dated Great Britain Peace Medal, Jamieson-19, Silver, VG8 NGC. Leroux-834, Breton-13. 32mm. Edge possibly lettered but too worn to confirm. Victor Morin had this to say in his 1915 treatise, *Les Médailles Décernées aux Indiens*: "Cette petite médaille de 1794 est très rare" (This small 1794 medal is very rare.). Both Morin and Jamieson believed these diminutive medals were issued in lieu of those originally ordered by John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, in 1793, which supposedly featured on one side the Arms of Upper Canada. Conversely, others think this may be some kind of token or club medal. The maker's name, MILLER, appears below the bust, just above the date. Leonard Forrer writes of Miller in *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, Volume 4*: "Die-sinker of the latter end of the eighteenth century. I have noticed his signature on a silver Portrait-Jeton of George III., 1794." John Adams rightfully points out in his landmark reference that the two prevailing opinions are not mutually exclusive, and that these may have been designed as club medals and issued as diplomatic gifts to Indigenous allies in North America. Examples are known with plain edges and edges lettered MAY HE EVER REIGN IN THE HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE. Among them exist pieces that are holed for suspension, and others that are not. This representative, while unholed, is extensively worn with remnants of golden iridescence on the reverse. A few planchet imperfections appear on the obverse, and a pedigree-identifying mark occurs below the G in GRATIA.  
Ex: Warren Baker (9/1990); Donald G. Partrick.



**1875 Canadian Numbered Treaty Medal, AU58  
Treaty No. 5, Jamieson-38**



**15486** 1875-Dated Canada Indian Treaty No. 5, Jamieson-38, Silver, AU58 NGC. McLachlan-30, Leroux-1191, Breton-29. 76 mm. One hundred and fifty numbered treaty medals were ordered from the Wyon family of medalists on March 17, 1875, with the following caveat: "It is important that they should be in the hands of the Minister if possible early in the month of June." A memorandum dated July 18, 1876 confirms that at least six Treaty No. 5 and three Treaty No. 1 medals had been received in Canada and forwarded to Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba Alexander Morris at that time. It likely that additional medals were delivered earlier. The original hanger is missing from this otherwise well-preserved treaty medal. Both sides are lightly hairlined, but there are no major abrasions. Strongly defined surfaces show a hint of golden toning.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**1875-Dated Canadian Treaty Medal  
Jamieson-38, AU Details  
Commemorating the Signing of Treaty No. 5**



**15487** 1875-Dated Canada Indian Treaty No. 5, Jamieson-38, Silver—Cleaned—NGC Details. AU. McLachlan-30, Leroux-1191, Breton-29. 76 mm. With a replacement hanger and suspension loop. Cleaned as usual, the recipients desiring to keep the medals "bright and shiny." Scattered marks are evident on both sides with a few dark toning spots on the obverse. The date and "No. 5" have been reengraved, and the rims and edges have been reeded. The medal has all the hallmarks of a genuine example used for presentation. While it is possible the modifications were made for numismatic purposes, it seems more likely that the medal had originally been presented to commemorate the signing of one treaty and reused or passed along in celebration of the signing of Treaty No. 5, which took place not on one occasion but on multiple dates and years across numerous First Nations as late as 1910.

Ex: Warren Baker (3/19/1982); Donald G. Partrick.

**John Adams Peace Medal, MS64 Brown  
Small Size 1797-Dated Julian IP-1**



**15488** 1797-Dated (Post-1861) John Adams Peace Medal, Small Size, First Reverse, Julian IP-1, MS64 Brown NGC. 51 mm. Full cartwheel luster appears on the walnut-brown surfaces of this Choice Mint State Peace medal that displays a couple of small corrosion spots in the left obverse field. The John Adams Peace medals prior to the 20th century were issued only in small size. Examples from the First Reverse are believed to date from 1878.

Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.

**1797-Dated John Adams Peace Medal  
Small Size Julian IP-1, MS64 Brown**



**15489** 1797-Dated (Post-1861) John Adams Peace Medal, Small Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-1, MS64 Brown NGC. 51 mm. Wisps of pale blue toning appear on the caramel-brown surfaces of this Choice Mint State Peace medal. Boldly struck and fully lustrous. R.W. Julian relates that the Second Reverse die was engraved in 1846, but not used to restrike Peace medals until 1861.

Ex: Presidential Coin (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.

**1801-Dated Thomas Jefferson Peace Medal  
Middle Size Julian IP-3, MS63 Brown**



**15490** 1801-Dated (Post-1861) Thomas Jefferson Peace Medal, Middle Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-3, Bronze, MS63 Brown NGC. 75 mm. The fields of this dramatic medal are lustrous light brown with mahogany-brown devices. An attractive two-tone medal, sharply detailed with a few trivial marks on the clasped hands and in the reverse field. The 75 mm. Jefferson bronze medals were sold to the public beginning in 1861 while other sizes were available on a special-order basis.

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**Large Size James Madison Peace Medal  
1809-Dated Julian IP-5, MS66 Brown**



**15491** 1809-Dated (Post-1861) James Madison Peace Medal, Large Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-5, MS66 Brown NGC. 76 mm. This extraordinary Premium Gem exhibits impressive design definition and gorgeous mahogany-brown surfaces. Both sides display satiny luster. James Madison was inaugurated in 1809, but the dies were not finished until five years later. The first medals were struck in December 1814 while the bronze restrikes were first produced in 1861.

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**1809-Dated James Madison Peace Medal  
Middle Size Julian IP-6, MS65 Brown**



**15492** 1809-Dated (Post-1861) James Madison Peace Medal, Middle Size, First Reverse, Julian IP-6, MS65 Brown NGC. 63 mm. Satin luster is evident in the olive-brown fields of this Gem that displays sharply detailed and glossy chestnut-brown devices. Beginning in 1861, the James Madison bronze Peace medals sold to collectors were usually middle size.

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**1817-Dated James Monroe Peace Medal  
Middle Size Julian IP-9, MS64 Brown**



**15493** 1817-Dated (Post 1861) James Monroe Peace Medal, Middle Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-9, Bronze, MS64 Brown NGC. 63 mm. A pleasing middle-size Peace Medal with lustrous chocolate-brown surfaces and excellent eye appeal. John Reich engraved obverse dies for the Peace medals through the James Madison presidency. Beginning with the James Monroe Peace medals, Moritz Fürst engraved the obverse dies and he continued through the Martin Van Buren administration.

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**Andrew Jackson Peace Medal, MS66 Brown  
1829-Dated Large Size Julian IP-14**



**15494** 1829-Dated (Post-1861) Andrew Jackson Peace Medal, Large Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-14, MS66 Brown NGC. 76 mm. Sharply struck with satiny yellow-olive surfaces. Several trivial toning spots combine to prevent a higher grade. Due to Mint-caused delays, the full order for three sizes of the Andrew Jackson Peace medals was not completed until March 1832.

*Ex: Presidential Coin (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*



**1829-Dated Andrew Jackson Peace Medal  
Middle Size Julian IP-15, MS65 Brown**



**15495** 1829-Dated (Post-1861) Andrew Jackson Peace Medal, Middle Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-15, MS65 Brown NGC. 62.5 mm. A lovely Gem that is sharply struck, displaying lustrous hickory-brown surfaces, appropriate for this particular Andrew Jackson medal. These middle-size medals were sold to the public starting in 1861.

*Ex: Presidential Coin (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**1837 Martin Van Buren Peace Medal  
Small Size Julian IP-19, MS63 Brown**



**15498** 1837-Dated (Post-1861) Martin Van Buren Peace Medal, Small Size, First Reverse, Julian IP-19, MS63 Brown NGC. 51 mm. A small green corrosion spot is noted at 6:30 on the obverse of this mahogany-brown Peace medal. A few scattered marks are also noted on each side. The small size bronze Van Buren Peace medals are much scarcer than the middle- or large-size medals.

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**1837-Dated Martin Van Buren Peace Medal  
Large Size Julian IP-17, MS64 Brown**



**15496** 1837-Dated (Post-1861) Martin Van Buren Peace Medal, Large Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-17, MS64 Brown NGC. 76 mm. This Choice Mint State Peace medal has satin luster and pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces. Both sides feature bold design motifs. The present sale offers an unusual opportunity to acquire all three sizes of the bronze Martin Van Buren Peace medals.

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**John Tyler Peace Medal, MS63 Brown  
1841-Dated Large Size Julian IP-21**



**15499** 1841-Dated (Post-1861) John Tyler Peace Medal, Large Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-21, Bronze, MS63 Brown NGC. 76 mm. A lovely chestnut-brown example with bold design definition. A small spot is noted below the Y of TYLER, and a patch of marks is visible below the right side of the clasped hands. This medal has satin luster and terrific eye appeal. All three sizes of bronze John Tyler Peace medals are offered in the present auction. The initial medals were produced two years after Tyler's inauguration.

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**Martin Van Buren Peace Medal, MS65 Brown  
1837-Dated Middle Size Julian IP-18**



**15497** 1837-Dated (Post-1861) Martin Van Buren Peace Medal, Middle Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-18, MS65 Brown NGC. 62.5 mm. Orange freckles appear on the obverse of this russet-brown example while the reverse is fully chocolate-brown. The medals sold to the public beginning in 1861 were usually medium size.

*Ex: Presidential Coin (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**1841-Dated John Tyler Peace Medal, MS64 Brown  
Middle Size Julian IP-22**



**15500** 1841-Dated (Post-1861) John Tyler Peace Medal, Middle Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-22, Bronze, MS64 Brown NGC. 62.5 mm. Splashes of pale blue toning appear on satin rose-brown surfaces with bold design motifs. An outstanding example. R.W. Julian writes: "This size was sold to the public beginning in 1861 although by 1892 the largest size was the only one generally available to collectors."

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick. A descriptive card with old-fashioned handwriting accompanies this medal, and might point to an earlier pedigree if the handwriting can be identified.*

**John Tyler Peace Medal, MS64 Brown  
1841-Dated Small Size Julian IP-23**



**15501** 1841-Dated John Tyler Peace Medal, Small Size, First Reverse, Julian IP-23, MS64 Brown NGC. 51 mm. Pleasing mahogany-brown surfaces with slight friction on the high points. This Choice Mint State Peace medal exhibits an excellent strike. Ferdinand Pettrich (1798-1872) was a German-born engraver who prepared the obverse dies for the three sizes of John Tyler Peace medals.

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**1845-Dated James Polk Peace Medal, MS64 Brown  
Middle Size Julian IP-25**



**15502** 1845-Dated James K. Polk Peace Medal, Middle Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-25, Bronze, MS64 Brown NGC. 62.5 mm. Sharply struck with faintly reflective fields. The obverse is walnut-brown while the reverse is chestnut-brown. A splendid near-Gem example. John Gadsby Chapman (1808-1889) engraved the obverse dies for the three sizes of Polk Peace medals. Chapman is known for his painting, *Baptism of Pocahontas*, that is displayed in the U.S. Capitol rotunda.

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**Zachary Taylor Peace Medal, MS61 Brown  
1849-Dated Large Size Julian IP-27**



**15503** 1849-Dated Zachary Taylor Peace Medal, Large Size, Second Reverse, Julian IP-27, Bronze, MS61 Brown NGC. 76 mm. Muted chestnut-brown surfaces exhibit splashes of faint blue toning. A few small green corrosion spots are noted at the upper reverse. The obverse dies for three sizes of Taylor Peace medals were engraved by Henry Kirke Brown (1814-1886).

*Ex: Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*



**1849-Dated Zachary Taylor Peace Medal  
Middle Size Julian IP-28, MS63 Brown**



**15504** 1849-Dated Zachary Taylor Peace Medal, Middle Size, First Reverse, Julian IP-28, Bronze, MS63 Brown NGC. 62.5 mm. Full luster appears on both sides of this rich mahogany-brown Peace medal that has bold design definition. The satin surfaces have a faintly reflective appearance. This is the usual size sold to the public beginning in 1861.

Ex: *Presidential Coin & Antique Co., Inc. (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**1850-Dated Millard Fillmore Peace Medal  
Large Size Julian IP-30, MS64 Brown**



**15505** 1850-Dated Millard Fillmore Peace Medal, Large Size, Julian IP-30, Bronze, MS64 Brown NGC. 75 mm. Full cartwheel luster is evident on both sides of this exceptional, sharply defined Peace medal that exhibits lovely mahogany-brown surfaces. Commencing with Millard Fillmore's presidency, Salathiel Ellis (1803-1879) engraved the obverse dies for the Peace medals of several Presidential administrations. Departing from the long-standing Clasped Hands design, a new American flag reverse was prepared by Joseph Willson (1779-1857).

Ex: *Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**1853-Dated Franklin Pierce Peace Medal  
Large Size Julian-Unlisted Mule, MS64 Brown**



**15506** 1853-Dated Franklin Pierce Peace Medal, Large Size, Second Reverse, Clasped Hands, MS64 Brown NGC. 76 mm. This extremely rare mule is not enumerated in the R.W. Julian reference, *Medals of the United States Mint*. The obverse is the same as Julian IP-32 while the second Clasped Hands reverse is not recorded among the Franklin Pierce medals. A boldly struck example, this piece exhibits satin luster on its lovely tawny-brown surfaces. A few trivial spots limit the grade.

Ex: *Presidential Coin (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**Large Size James Buchanan Peace Medal  
1857-Dated Julian IP-36, MS65 Brown**



**15507** 1857-Dated James Buchanan Peace Medal, Large Size, Julian IP-36, MS65 Brown NGC. 76 mm. Sharply struck, this satin Gem displays full cartwheel luster on its yellowish olive-brown surfaces. A few trivial spots do not distract from the excellent eye appeal. The two varieties of Buchanan Peace medals are identified as Julian IP-34, with a rural scene on the reverse, and Julian IP-36-37, with the American flag reverse that first appeared during the Fillmore administration.

Ex: *Rossa & Tannenbaum (11/7/1981); Donald G. Partrick.*

**1871-Dated Ulysses S. Grant Silver Peace Medal  
Julian IP-42, Unc Details**



**15508** 1871-Dated Ulysses S. Grant Peace Medal, Julian IP-42, Silver—Obverse Scratched—NGC Details. Unc. 63.5 mm. Holed at 12 o'clock with an attached suspension loop. Many hairlines and old scratches are evident on both sides of this piece that has steel-blue toning with areas of light silver. Sharply detailed and attractive despite the impairments. Donald G. Partrick writes: "From a US Museum—note acquisition & inventory numbers on edge—they can be removed easily with zylene. I did not 'cause adds to numismatic history." Those edge details are hidden in the NGC holder.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (8/12/1982); Donald G. Partrick.

**Ulysses S. Grant Silver Peace Medal, XF Details  
1871-Dated Julian IP-42**



**15509** 1871-Dated Grant Silver Peace Medal, Julian IP-42 Middle Size, Silver—Burnished—NGC Details. XF. 63.5 mm. Suspension hole at 12 o'clock. NGC reports that this piece is 98.5% silver and 1.5% copper. Unusually glossy as a result of burnishing, this piece has hints of darker toning in the protected areas with scattered marks on both sides. Anthony Paquet (1814-1882) prepared one size of dies for the Grant Peace medals. The obverse design is somewhat crowded with text and devices, and the President's name does not appear.

Ex: *Presidential Coin* (6/1991), lot 317; Donald G. Partrick.

**1865 Lincoln Mourning Medal, MS64 Brown  
French Subscription Medal  
King-245, Struck in Geneva**



**15510** 1865 Abraham Lincoln, French Mourning Medal, King-425, Cunningham 9-010Bz, MS64 Brown NGC. 82.5 mm. These French Subscription medals were produced as a memorial to the late President Abraham Lincoln. French Emperor Napoleon III refused use of the Paris Mint for these medals, and they were instead made in Switzerland. Boldly struck with exceptional eye appeal, this cinnamon-brown medal has faint field reflectivity. Only the third example of this extremely rare medal that we have handled.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

**End of Auction**



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\$50 - \$99 .....	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999 .....	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199 .....	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999 .....	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499 .....	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999 .....	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999 .....	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999 .....	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999 .....	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999 .....	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999 .....	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999 .....	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999 .....	\$500	>= \$10,000,000 .....	\$200,000

Note: Half-increment bidding is available prior to the live auction session.

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, Bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a Cut Bid only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, Bidder may continue to bid on lot only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions. Bids solicited by Auctioneer at other than the expected increment will not be considered Cut Bids.

## Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE

“Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots.
22. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
23. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

## Payment:

24. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
25. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) (securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage

foreclosure auction venue, whether or not the same venue as when the debt was incurred (e.g. Signature, Internet, or weekly), is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

#### **Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:**

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
  32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
  33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
    - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
    - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
    - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
  34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
  35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
  35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
  35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
    - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
    - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
  36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.
- #### **Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:**
37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
  38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
  39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
  40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
  41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

#### **Release:**

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

#### **Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:**

- By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.
44. **Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process:** All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
  45. **Choice of Law:** Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
  46. **Fees and Costs:** The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
  47. **Remedies:** Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
  48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

#### **Miscellaneous:**

49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
51. **Rules of Construction:** Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

#### **State Notices:**

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 1364738-DCA ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 0762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.



## Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcg.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470; PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

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# WORLD & ANCIENT COINS

## March 21, 2021 | Special Monthly Auction

### The Partrick Collection of Canadian Tokens, Part I

Offered Unreserved



Canada: Northwest Company  
Holed Token 1820  
AU58 Brown NGC



Canada: Louis XV silver  
"Colonial Unrest" Jeton  
1755  
AU58 NGC



Canada: Nova Scotia "Halifax"  
1/2 Penny Token 1816  
F15 Brown NGC



Canada: Lower Canada Restrike  
Square-Planchet "Bouquet"  
Sou Token ND (1863)  
MS61 Brown NGC



Canada: Prince Edward Island  
"Sheaf of Wheat/Plow"  
1/2 Penny Token 1840  
AU58 Brown NGC



Canada: "Mexican Sou" Blacksmith  
1/2 Penny Token ND  
F15 Brown NGC



Canada: Copper Co. of Upper Canada  
Proof 1/2 Penny Token 1794  
PR66 Brown NGC



Canada: Nova Scotia.  
George IV "Thistle"  
1/2 Penny Token 1832 (1832)  
AU53 Brown NGC



Canada: Province of Canada. Quebec  
"Hunterstown" Token 1852  
VF35 Brown NGC

\*Coins not actual size

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# PARTRICK PLATINUM! AUCTION

April, 2021 | Dallas | Live & Online

The April 2021 Central States Partrick Platinum! auction will include additional colonial rarities, such as a 1776 Continental dollar in silver, along with the Partrick Collection of United States half cents that is nearly complete for varieties, including high-grade 1793 half cents, five 1796 half cents, two Specimen 1811 half cents, and an impressive run of proof-only issues. All items will be sold unreserved.



1861 Confederate Cent, PR62  
Original Copper-Nickel Impression



1793 Cohen-3 Half Cent, MS64+ Brown  
Extraordinary First Year Half Cent



1794 Cohen-9 Half Cent  
MS64 Red and Brown  
From the St. Oswald Sale



1794 C-4a Half Cent, MS64+ Brown  
Dramatic Late Die State



1776 Continental Dollar, VF35  
The Romano Silver Example



1795 No Pole Half Cent, Fine 12  
Overstruck on Pattern  
Half Dollar, Judd-22



1796 With Pole Half Cent  
MS65 Red and Brown  
From the Whitney Collection



1811 Cohen-1 Half Cent, SP64 Brown  
Exceptional Design Definition



1844 Original Half Cent  
PR66★ Red Cameo  
The Finest 1844 Half Cent

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# Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
US Coins - Long Beach	Dallas	February 18-21, 2021	Closed
US Coins	Dallas	March 17-21, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins - The Paramount Collection	Dallas	March 25-27, 2021	Closed
US Coins & Currency and World Paper Money	Chicago	April 21-27, 2021	March 1, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	May 5-7, 2021	March 5, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Urban Art	Dallas	March 11, 2021	Closed
Asian Art	Dallas	March 16, 2021	Closed
Nature and Science	Dallas	March 19, 2021	Closed
Photographs	Dallas	April 10, 2021	Closed
Design	Dallas	April 20, 2021	Closed
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 22, 2021	February 18, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 23, 2021	February 18, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	February 17, 2021
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	March 5, 2021
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 3, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 11, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	May 21, 2021	March 18, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	May 28, 2021	March 18, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
Urban Art	Dallas	July 28, 2021	May 26, 2021
Design	Dallas	September 30, 2021	July 21, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	October 1, 2021	July 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	October 5, 2021	August 2, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports	Dallas	February 27, 2021	Closed
European Comic Art	Dallas	March 13, 2021	Closed
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1, 2021	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	April 10-11, 2021	Closed
Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	April 11, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	May 6-8, 2021	March 15, 2021
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14, 2021	March 24, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	June 17, 2021	April 27, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	June 5-6, 2021	April 7, 2021
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 18, 2021	May 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	July 24, 2021	June 1, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Americana and Political	Dallas	February 27-28, 2021	Closed
Americana and Political	Dallas	April 17, 2021	February 17, 2021
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	March 22, 2021
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21-22, 2021	March 23, 2021
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 8, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 12, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Wine	Beverly Hills	March 12, 2021	Closed
Real Estate	Sarasota, FL	March 23, 2021	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	February 25, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	February 16, 2021
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	March 17, 2021
Wine	Beverly Hills	June 18, 2021	April 27, 2021

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<b>Comics</b>   6 PM Sundays & Mondays	<b>Jewelry</b>   9 PM Tuesdays	<b>Ancient Coins</b>   8 PM Wednesdays
<b>Sports</b>   10 PM Sundays	<b>U.S. Coins</b>   7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays	<b>World Coins</b>   8 PM Thursdays
<b>Vintage Posters</b>   10 PM Sundays	<b>Prints &amp; Multiples</b>   2 PM Wednesdays	<b>Nature &amp; Science</b>   8 PM Thursdays
<b>Currency (US &amp; World)</b>   7 PM Tuesdays	<b>Photographs</b>   3 PM Third Wednesdays	<b>Wine</b>   10 PM First Thursdays

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